The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,148.—VOL. LXIX. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office *after* half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning.
JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.
1st January, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, 51, King-street West, Mrs. CHARLES HARPUR, of a daughter.
On the 1st instant, at her residence, George and Church streets, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. J. HACK, of a daughter.
On the 4th instant, at her residence, 37 Oxford-street, Mrs. HENRY SEWELL, of a son (prematurely).
On the 6th instant, at her residence, 43, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of GEORGE WALLACE, of a son.
On the 7th instant, the wife of Captain J. HENCKENDORFF, barquentine Aarhuus, of a son.
On the 8th instant, Mrs. T. E. DAVIES, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, 5th instant, after a long and painful illness (which she bore with Christian patience), SELINA, the beloved daughter of Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Castlereagh, aged 28 years deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.
On the 7th instant, at his residence, Cashel Villa, Petersham, from the effects of sunstroke, FRANCIS GRAHAM, aged 75 years.
On the 7th instant, at 37, Oxford-street, CLEMENT, infant son of HENRY and RACHAEL SEWELL.
On the 8th instant, at his residence, Newtown Road, Mr. THOMAS STOCKLEY, aged 51 years, after a lingering illness, leaving a wife and 6 children to mourn their loss. His end was peace.
On the 8th instant, at her residence, 588, George-street, the beloved wife of ROBERT CORDELL, after a severe and protracted illness, in the 34th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband with four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK. AUSTRALASIAN AND AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., carrying her Majesty's mails. The new Clyde-built screw steamer TARTAR, 100 A1 Lloyds, 2252 tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, —— Ferries, commander, will be dispatched from this port on SATURDAY, 14th February, at 12 o'clock noon to connect with S. S. MIKADO, at Kandavu, Fiji.
For freight, passage, and all other particulars apply at the Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM CO., (Limited.) OVERLAND ROUTE via BRISBANE, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, and JAVA to SINGAPORE. The Steamship TOM MORTON, J. Webster, commander, 1400 tons register, 250 h. p.
Under contract with the Queensland Government, will be dispatched for BRISBANE, about the 26th instant, taking Mails, Goods, and Passengers for the above port; and also for Gladstone, Bowen, Cardwell, Somerset, Batavia, and Singapore.
The facilities for passengers by this route, getting on to any of the Eastern Ports from Singapore, are as follows:—
TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—Steamers sail almost daily.
TO CALCUTTA.—Fortnightly.
TO PENANG.—Almost daily.
TO SAIGON.—French mail steamers fortnightly; and local steamers four or five times per month.
TO BANKOK.—Weekly.
TO MANILA.—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.
TO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CEYLON.—Mail steamers weekly.
Full particulars as to rates of freight and passage money may be obtained on application at the offices of the Company, 309, George-street.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG DIRECT. THE AUSTRALASIAN and AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will dispatch the splendid steamship MONGOL, 100 A1 Lloyds, 2252 tons register, 400 H. P. nominal. —— Flamank, commander, from Melbourne, 24th, and Sydney, 28th March next.
For freight, passage, and all other particulars, apply at the Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE.—The swift and powerful paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9, and every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.; leaving Grafton, every SATURDAY, at 8 a.m. (weather permitting).
TO MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.
TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER.—The PLATYPUS, forty-eight hours after arrival.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wentworth, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES: Saloon, at current rates.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, and Paterson River, forwarded per Collaroy to-night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, to morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
TO ENDEAVOUR RIVER.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. RELUCTION OF FARES IN THE HUNTER RIVER LINE.

SALOON: Fare between NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY will be	£0	12	6
Return tickets (available for 14 days)	1	0	0
STEERAGE: Fare between ditto ditto will be	0	7	6
Return tickets (available for 14 days)	0	12	6

FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, 31st January, 1874.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 6, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
R. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.
SALOON FARE: between Newcastle and Sydney, 12s 6d
Return ticket, One Pound.
STEERAGE FARE, 7s 6d
Return ticket, 12s 6d.
Return tickets available for fourteen days.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager,
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Office, foot of Market-street, 9th February, 1874.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
Cargo is now being received.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—The TASMAN, from GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 12 NOON.
Saloon, £6 6s; return (available four months), £10 10s. Steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY.—Sir CHARLES COWPER, steamer, leaves Watson's Bay, 8.15, 11.15, 5; Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—Wednesday, 9 a.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.—PARRAMATTA and RIVER STEAMERS daily.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Extra to Hunter's Hill, 4.15, 6.15 p.m.
From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15., calling at Biloela, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco, and Parramatta.
Fares about HALF the Railway rates.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—PELICAN, from King-street, WEDNESDAYS, at 7 a.m., returning at 1 p.m.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from Queen's Wharf, weather permitting, 7.15, 10.15, 12, 2.15, 4.30, 6. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Manly Beach, 8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.30, 4.45, 5.15.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

MANLY BEACH.—NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.
Steamers leave Circular Wharf every morning at 7.15 Sundays excepted.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—Steamship KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander, from Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.
On TUESDAY MORNING, at 9.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
On FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
Saloon.................. 12s 6d
Steerage................ 7s 6d.
Return Tickets, available for 14 days.
Saloon.................. 20s
Steerage................ 12s 6d.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to P. MACGREGOR' Patent Slip Wharf.
Parties sending tin ore to Stockton Smelting Works please forward same by the above steamer, as it will be landed there without transhipment.
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship MACEDON, THIS DAY, Monday, February 9th, at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship MACEDON, On WEDNESDAY, February 11th, at 4 o'clock p.m.
The SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
Steerage .... £2.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

DIRECT TO AUCKLAND. The swift and powerful steamship HER, T. LOGAN, Commander, will leave Grafton Wharf THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. Goods received free of wharfage.
Shipping orders required.
ELDRED and SPENCE.

STEAM TO PORT DARWIN.—The powerful steamship TARARUA, Captain Clarke, will be dispatched for the above port, from NEWCASTLE, on or about the 12th instant.
STEERAGE passengers only taken.
For rates of passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street.
N.B.—Neither cargo nor horses can be taken.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, New Caledonia.—The fast and powerful steamship EGMONT will be dispatched as above, within twenty-four hours after arrival of the Suez mail, expected about the 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON. The splendid new clipper ship SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, 100 A1, 1444 tons register, R. Boaden, late of the Star of Peace, commander.
This magnificent vessel has just completed the passage from Plymouth in 73 days; will leave about 7th April.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain BOADEN; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON, the A1 Aberdeen clipper ship MORAVIAN, 969 tons register, H. Ayling, commander, having a large portion of her wool down, will sail early in February.
Passengers are invited to inspect her roomy Saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Ayling; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, J. Ross, commander, will sail in all FEBRUARY.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROSS; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons, David Thomson, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board and stowed, and a large quantity of her wool engaged and stowed, will have quick dispatch.
This fine ship has superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON. The favourite and regular A1 Aberdeen clipper JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register, A. Levie, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, having superior SALOON ACCOMMODATION, apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON. The PARRAMATTA will sail 12th February. Has accommodation for first and second class passengers. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR POINT DE GALLE direct.—To sail on or about the 15th instant from Newcastle. The fine A1 iron clipper barque GLENHUNTLY, 800 tons burthen, George West Large, commander.
Has unrivalled accommodation for saloon passengers.
For rates of passage and all particulars apply to SHEPHEARD, HART, and CO., Agents, Newcastle, N. S. W.

FOR SHANGHAI Direct.—For PASSENGERS only. The A1 clipper ship DARTMOUTH, 915 tons register, J. B. Pizzey, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 21st February.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS direct.—The clipper-barque HELENE will be dispatched positively on FRIDAY next. For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR LYTTELTON.—The fine Aberdeen clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 400 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.
Has first-class accommodation for saloon passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA. The favourite clipper schooner NOUMEA, W. Cooper, master, loading at the Grafton Wharf, will sail end of the week.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation), apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper schooner SIR ISAAC NEWTON, under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper barque W. C. WENTWORTH, 315 tons register, J. M'Donald, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. This vessel has just received a most complete overhaul by Messrs. Rowntree and Co., and offers special inducements to shippers. Has room for a few passengers and 50 tons freight, for which early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street; or T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR BRISBANE WHARF direct.—The new clipper schooner ZEPHYR, sails THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply on board at Cosmopolitan Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange-buildings.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE ENDEAVOUR RIVER, via CLEVELAND BAY (proceeding thereafter to New Guinea).—The clipper barque RECONNAISSANCE, 300 tons, Captain Watson, will sail positively next SATURDAY.
Has superior accommodation for passengers, for which or freight immediate application is necessary, on board, at the Market Wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange-buildings.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT MACKAY.—The regular trader PEVEREL (hourly expected), will on arrival meet with quick dispatch.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange-buildings.

FIRST VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH direct.—The favourite trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, having been detained at shippers' request, will sail on TUESDAY next, 10th instant.
Apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

MARYBOROUGH direct. The fine clipper schooner AU REVOIR, Firth, master, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant. Shippers will please make arrangements at once with Captain on board, at Market Wharf; or
R. GRANT, Customs-buildings.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper schooner ISABELLE, W. H. Weiss, master. For freight, &c., apply to J. THORNE, Exchange-corner; or E. LOWTHER, 117, Sussex-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, EUROKA on Monday, from Market Wharf; all freight payable in Sydney.

MANNING RIVER.—WHITE CLOUD. Cargo received THIS DAY. Commercial Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—Morning Star, sails This Morning. Freight, &c., W. Short, Baltic Wharf.

THE KETCH ESTHER, for the MANNING, to all parts, first fair wind.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Baltic Wharf; or WILLIAM COULTER, 145, Sussex-street.

BELLINGER RIVER. RESOLUTE, sails first fair wind. Freight or passage, W. Short, Baltic Wharf.

ELIZA, for BELLINGER RIVER.—For freight apply on board, Lime-street Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner Nambucra receives cargo on Tuesday. Blair's Wharf, Lime-st.

FIRST VESSEL for the BELLENGER RIVER.—Ketch CONFIDENCE will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, and ready to take cargo for any part of the river. Apply to Captain L. LETTIS, Lime-street Wharf.

NANBUCCRA RIVER.—SETTLER'S FRIEND, first fair wind. Freight &c., W. Short, Baltic Wf.

FOR LISMORE.—The clipper schooner Challenge, from Market Wharf. J. Thorne, Exchange-corner.

FOR Booral Wharf, Port Stephens.—The MYALL, This (Monday) Evening, from the Albion Wharf.

OBERON, for Scott's Creek, Croki, Manning River, Monday. John Booth and Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-st.

AUSTRALASIAN and AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S S.S. TARTAR.—This Company will not be responsible for any DEBTS or ACCOUNTS in connection with this vessel, without the written authority of the undersigned.
H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

AUSTRALASIAN and AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—S. S. TARTAR, from HONGKONG.—CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf. The Company will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo, after the same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Managing Director.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE TO NEW YORK.—The A1 clipper Barque HENRY A. LITCHFIELD, 638 tons register, S. Spalding, master, will, after discharge of cargo at Brisbane, be dispatched from Sydney for the above-named port about 28th instant.
Intending shippers are requested to make arrangements at once.
For all particulars apply to
R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP PARRAMATTA, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the STAR OF THE SEA, now in port. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

CHARTER.—Wanted a VESSEL, of 600 tons capacity, to load at Newcastle, for COLOMBO.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

WANTED, BARQUE, about 400 tons; SCHOONER or BRIG of 200 tons.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

FOR SALE, outrigger Yacht PHŒNIX; carries no ballast, is insubmergible, weighs 350 lbs. Price £10. 94, Upper William-street East.

MERCHANTS and others having Freight for Newcastle and other ports will please leave their orders by us; will have quick dispatch. DAVIES and LORENTSON, Greville's Rooms, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Aberdeen-built brig, LALLAH ROOKH, with sails, gear, stores, &c. (as she now lies at Towns's Wharf). For further particulars, apply to CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES, Auctioneers, 366, George-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Forty-third Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at Morpeth, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock a.m.; for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st January, 1874; of electing Auditors; and of transacting any other business which may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Sydney Office—foot of Market-street, 9th February, 1874.

SEVERN RIVER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, February 23rd, 1874, at 4 o'clock. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to December 31st, 1873; and to elect five directors and one auditor in place of those retiring, all of whom are eligible for re-election; and to transact any further business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the memorandum and articles of association.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 5, 1874.

LORD SHAFTESBURY GOLD M. CO.—NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Special MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, at Bank-chambers, George and King streets.
Business: Contractor's report to be read, and to take into consideration the future working of the mine.
By order of the Board.
H. FAIRFAX, Manager.

GREAT FREEHOLD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of Shareholders in the above will be held at 155, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

REX'S TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), Inverell.
The Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
SAML. SYMONDS, Greville's Rooms.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank will be held at the Chief Banking-house of the Company, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of increasing the capital of the Bank from £400,000 to £500,000, and determining, should such measure be adopted, the terms and conditions upon which the new capital shall be raised.
By order of the Board.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 29th January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
I, the undersigned WALTER LAMB, of Greystanes, Prospect, in the colony of New South Wales, a Shareholder in the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, do hereby give notice that it is my intention, at the Special General Meeting of the said Company called for the 20th proximo, to propose the following resolution:—
1. That the capital of the Bank be increased to the sum of £500,000, by the creation of 4000 new shares of £25 each.
2. That such new shares be issued at a premium of £25 per share, and their allotment to be in the proportion of one new share to every four held by proprietors in the existing stock, as shall appear by the Register of Shareholders on the 24th day of March next. The premium so recoverable to be applied in increasing the Reserve Fund.
3. That the first instalment on the new shares shall be £12 10s. per share, payable on the 30th April next; the second instalment shall be £12 10s. per share, payable on the 30th June next; the third instalment shall be £12 10s. per share, payable on the 30th September next; and the fourth (and last) instalment shall be £12 10s. per share, payable on the 31st December next.
4. That all instalments paid in conformity with clause No. 3 shall carry dividend from the date of their payment, but if deferred beyond the dates named, to bear interest only, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, from date of their payment to the 31st December next.
5. That all such new shares not fully paid up by the 31st December next shall be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Board.
6. That all forfeited shares, and shares arising from the fractional parts of shares after the division by four, shall be sold at the discretion of the Board; and that, in the event of the latter shares being sold at a premium in excess of that established by clause No. 2, the proceeds of such excess shall be distributed proportionately among those shareholders from whose stock those shares have been acquired.
WALTER LAMB.
Sydney, 30th January, 1874.

TIENGAH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, February 26th, 1874, at noon. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to December 31st, 1873; and to transact any further business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 5, 1874.

JOHNSON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders has been adjourned to MONDAY, the 9th February, at the office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 30th January, 1874.

RIALTO TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, February 26, instant, at 4 p.m.
Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to December 31, 1873, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 7, 1874.

WHEAL-EDITH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, February 27, 1874, at noon. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to December 31, 1873, and to transact any further business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 5, 1874.

STANNIFER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on MONDAY, February 23, 1874, at noon. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet, to December 31, 1873, and to transact any further business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 5, 1874.

EVENING STAR GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The First Annual General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 163 Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.
Business: To receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet, to elect five Directors and two Auditors, and to transact any other business which may be legally brought forward.
By order of the Board.
JNO. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.
Candidates for the office of Director are required by the Deed to give seven clear days' notice in writing, at the Office of the Company, of their intended candidature.

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, New Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1874, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last; for the election of a Director, in lieu of Mr. J. R. Campbell, who was appointed by the Board, on Mr. Laidley Mort's resignation, on leaving the colony in December last; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
ALEX. B. FARQUHAR, Managing Director.
25, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 7th February, 1874.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 9th February next, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to the 31st December last, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street, Sydney.
7th January, 1874.

GREAT VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1874, at noon.
Business: To receive Directors' Report with Balance-sheet to December 31, 1873; to elect a Director in the place of W. W. Billyard, Esq., who retires by lot, and is eligible for re-election—and an Auditor in the place of T. Butterfield, Esq.; and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, by Mr. ALFRED ALLEN. Subject: "John Bright, the English Orator." The chair will be taken by the Hon. HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary, at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission free. A collection will be made to defray the expenses.
R. M'LEAN, JOHN PEPPER, Hon. Secs.

A LECTURE will be delivered, THIS (Monday) EVENING, in ST. FRANCIS' HALL, Haymarket, by the Rev. FATHER KELLY, S.J., of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne. Subject: "The Great Sieges of History." The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp by the Most Rev. Archbishop VAUGHAN.
Admission, one shilling. Proceeds to go towards St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund.
TIMOTHY M'CARTHY, Dean.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF LIVINGSTONE PATERSON, Esq., late of Luttertone, will send his address to Siame e, Post-office, he will hear of something to his advantage. Wait an answer.

IF THIS should meet the eye of FRANCIS or JANE ROBINSON, they are requested to communicate immediately with their Sister, Mrs. WOODWARD, Jindah, Mary River, Maryborough, Queensland.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR CONDING, of Castletown, Tipperary.—Write to your Wife, NORAH, to Post-office, Cardigan, Victoria, Australia. She has a good way of living, if you come.

TRIPP, Esq., Adelaide.—Oblige address. D. C. JONES, 105½, Elizabeth-street.

MEETINGS.

THE Annual MEETING of the Subscribers to the SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY will be held in St. James' Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., when the Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year will be submitted, and vacancies in the Honorary Medical Staff will also require to be filled up.
M. H. STEPHEN, Honorary Secretary.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS to the SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Honorary Surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary, vacant by the retirement of Dr. M'Kay and Mr. Bedford.
I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D., M.A.
187, Macquarie-street North, January 1, 1874.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am a CANDIDATE for the office of Honorary Surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary, two vacancies having occurred in the Honorary Surgical staff of that institution.
I respectfully solicit your interest, and have the honour to be, ladies and gentlemen, yours obediently,
WALTER W. J. O'REILLY, M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.S. E.
Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

STEPHEN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A Special MEETING of the General Committee will be held THIS AFTERNOON, in the Agricultural Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, at 4 p.m. Business important.
CHAS. COWPER, Jun., G. H. REID, Hon. Secretaries.

INDUSTRIAL and PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING, LAND, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—The third Annual General MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1874, at 8 p.m., to receive the Report of the Board for the past year; to elect a President, three Directors, and one Auditor; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Question for discussion THIS (Monday) EVENING:—"Was the conduct of the Government in the Rossi case a violation of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly?"
HUGH W. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NEW SOUTH WALES.—Adjourned MEETING of Council, WEDNESDAY, 11th, at 11 a.m., to discuss Mr. Clements' Paper on "Roots." JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

NO. 33 L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, Balmain, at 7.30. Rev. Brother Monahan, of Orange, will deliver an address. H. H.

NO. 1 L. O. L. will hold a Purple MEETING in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 p.m. Candidates please attend. Brethren of other Lodges invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.,
G. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NO. 27 L. O. L. meets to-night, in the Ebenezer school-room, Riley-st. Visiting brethren invited. Johnson, sec.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I. C.—Monthly Meeting, This (Monday) Evening, 7.30.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817, E.C.—Regular monthly Meeting, to-night. Passing. H. Lovett, sec.

BUILDERS and Contractors' Association.—Meeting postponed to Wednesday, 18th instant. W. Hart, sec.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION. GRAND LODGE.
The Annual MEETING of the above Lodge will be held TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday. For place of meeting see to-morrow's advertisements. Business:—Election of Officers.
W. A. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NO. 2 SCHOMBERG LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held in the Grand Lodge-room, 99½, Liverpool-street, between George and Pitt streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
W. H. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

NO. 4 (Royal Alfred) Branch R. O. P. A. F. Society. Usual Fortnightly MEETING THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7.30 p.m. Every member attend. Business: Election of Chemist. GEO. GIBSON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.
The Annual MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 7.30 p.m., in St. James's Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.
The LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY will preside.
WILLIAM M. COWPER, J. G. EWER, Hon. Secretaries.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The Annual TEA MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th, at half-past 6 o'clock. W. J. FOSTER, Esq., will preside. The meeting will be addressed by the missionaries. Tickets, 1s 6s each, may be had at the Hall.

A DEVOTIONAL VALEDICTORY MEETING will be held in the Baptist Church, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, at 7.30, for the purpose of committing the pastor (the Rev. F. Hibberd) to the care of God prior to his leaving the colony. All Baptists and other friends are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—A SALE of useful and fancy articles, at moderate prices, will be held during the month of February, at Macquarie River, in the parish of Dapto, Illawarra, in aid of funds for the erection of a CHURCH in that locality. Contributions of work, or of money to purchase materials, are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Mrs. ROWSELL, the Parsonage, Dapto.

A NEW CHURCH, corner of Riley and Church-streets, Surry Hills.—A PUBLIC MEETING, to promote the above object, will be held in the CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLROOM, corner of Devonshire and Riley-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock.
The Bishop of Sydney will preside.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Drayman's RECEIPT BOOK. Reward, Castlemaine Brewery.

LOST, on Saturday morning, between St. Paul's Church and Parramatta-street, a piece of WOOLWORK. Reward given. St. Paul's Parsonage.

LOST, in Sussex or Kent streets, on Saturday, POCKET-BOOK; of no value only to owner. Five shillings reward. JAMES, Temperance Hotel, Kent-street.

FOUND, a Brindle BULLDOG. The owner can have him by paying expenses. Apply GEORGE PIKE, Enfield.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD to any person giving information about the BAG containing books that was taken from Moore Park, Thursday, February 5.
Mr. DANIEL, Woollahra, or Training School, Fort-st.

10s REWARD.—STRAYED from Glebe Island Abattoirs, a PIG. WM. O'CONNOR, Markets.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED from 116, King-street, a bay HORSE, P.C. near shoulder.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, in Pitt-street, near King-street, a Gold RING, chased all round, set with garnet in centre, a hand grasping each side. C. HAFER, Jeweller, 328, George-street.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, from Liverpool, 2 MARES, one bay, bald face, 3 white legs, branded R.S near shoulder; one yellow bay, short tail, branded F.S. on shoulder, R.S. off shoulder. Apply THORN, Liverpool Dam.

FOUND, a CALF on Hyde Park. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply W. BROMLEY, 294, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. REDUCTION IN THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TERMS FOR CASH:

One quarter ..	Four Shillings.
Half-year ..	Eight Shillings.
Five quarters ..	One Pound.
FOR CREDIT:	
Four quarters ..	One Pound.

Publication Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DR. P. SYDNEY JONES begs to inform his patients that in future he will be at home for consultation from 9.30 until 12 noon, only. 12, College-street.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited).
A BRANCH of this BANK is now OPEN at Cooktown, Endeavour River, for the transaction of all usual Banking business.
Agents in Sydney—the City Bank.
E. R. DRURY, General Manager.
Head Office—Brisbane, January 3, 1874.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM CO., from Moore's Wharf to 309, George-street.

J. C. WALKER AND CO., STATION AGENTS, SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN, Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Deniliquin.
Agent at Deniliquin, CHARLES MULLER.
[MEMO.]
Our Mr. WARDEN HARRY GRAVES, General Auctioneer, is prepared to conduct Sales of Stock in any part of Riverina.
J. C. WALKER and CO., 105, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.
January 1st, 1874.

MORT AND CO. CIRCULAR QUAY, SMDNEY, WOOL BROKERS, LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents Messrs. W. MORT and CO. London.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. DIVIDEND.
A Dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent. for the past half-year on shares paid up in full of call, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, 4th February, 1874.

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND (the 2nd) of SIXPENCE per share has this day been declared, payable at the Company's office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, on and after THURSDAY, February 12th instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on MONDAY, February 9th instant.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
February 4th, 1874.

FIVE DOCK.—MALICIOUS DAMAGE.—Several panels of new fencing having been lately torn up from the ground on which a residence is being erected for me, I will pay a reward of 40s for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.
H. B. BRADLEY.
Margaret-street, Sydney.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—Diggers and others proceeding to the above Gold-fields should join the ASSOCIATION now being formed for the purpose of obtaining a cheap and comfortable passage, and all the necessary medicines and attendance. A Geologist and a Medical gentleman will accompany the party. For particulars address Diggers' Association, HERALD Office.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A Sale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th February, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th February, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

IN THE ESTATE OF W. E. DAVEY, deceased.—First and Second DIVIDENDS in above Estate now payable at Messrs. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.
ROBERT SADDINGTON, Administrator.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed from 608, George-street, to 146, Pitt-street, next door to the City Bank. HENRY BULL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—T. HUMPHRIES, Chemist and Druggist, Newtown, takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Newtown and surrounding neighbourhood, for the kind favours he has received during the last eight years, and begs to inform them he has removed to larger premises, a few doors higher up, three doors from O'Connell-street.

FINAL NOTICE.—ESTATE of W. J. CLARKE and CO.—All outstanding ACCOUNTS not paid to the Trustees before the 15th instant will be handed to a solicitor for immediate recovery.
THOMAS BUCKLAND, H. P. PALSER, Trustees.

FINAL NOTICE.—ASSIGNED ESTATE of C. W. CALDWELL.—All outstanding ACCOUNTS not paid to the Trustees before the 15th instant will be sued for at once, without exception.
HY. P. PALSER, JAS. R. LOVE, Trustees.

ANCIENT BRITON TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Transfer Books of the Ancient Briton Tin Mining Company (Limited) will be closed on TUESDAY, 10th February, instant, at 1 p.m., preparatory to the declaration of a DIVIDEND.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS, Managers.
Sydney, 6th February, 1874.

MR. COHEN, having left our employment, is no longer authorised to collect orders or receive payments on our account. J. and E. FARRELL, Coal Merchants, Woolloomooloo Bay.

BROOKS, ROBINSON, and CO., 70, Bishopsgate Within, London, and 33, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, beg to notify that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Australia and New Zealand for Messrs. C. and J. G. POTTER, of Lancashire, the Leading PAPERHANGING MANUFACTURERS in Great Britain.
Only Gold Medalists Paris Exhibition, 1867.

£20 REWARD on conviction of the party who drove into a spring-cart containing a little boy, opposite the Branch Commercial Bank, Haymarket, To-day, 7th instant. JOHN LONG, Bywong, Botany.

BARBER and CO. REMOVED to 70, King-street. Premises 473, George-street, to LET.

SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of threepence (3d) per share will be payable to shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.
By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.
3, Spring-street, 4th February, 1874.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. M'GRATH, Bootmaker, begs to inform his friends and inhabitants of Surry Hills that he has REMOVED to No. 58, Oxford-street, late South Head Road.

I HEREBY CAUTION Pigeon Fanciers and others from buying the undermentioned Pigeons, the same having been stolen from me on Friday night last:—
2 blue and white pouters, 1 slate pouter, 1 nuns, 1 black carrier, 1 dark blue muligan, 1 yellow jacobin, 1 red jacobin, 1 red baldhead.
J. C. MARR, Rose-street, Darlington.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.—A SALE of the right to an advance of £300, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 9.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent.
All moneys owing to our late firm will be received, and all claims against the firm will be settled by Mr. L. RITZWOLLER.
(Signed) L. RITZWOLLER.
E. OEHLRICH.
Witness—ALF. NEWMAN.
Hill End, January 29, 1874.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd February, 1874.

TENDER FOR TRANSPORT OF CARTRIDGES AND SHELL TO THE OUTER BATTERIES.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 10th February, for the Transport of about 54 tons of Shell and Cartridges from Military Stores to the Outer Batteries, at per ton.

Any information may be obtained from the Ordnance Storekeeper, at his Office, Lower George-street.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of the tender for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within seven days after the date of acceptance, failing which the tender will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

The bond, contract, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Tenders to be marked outside "Tender for Transport of Cartridges and Shell to the Outer Batteries."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.

Notice is hereby given that, for the convenience of passengers travelling by mail coaches beyond the Railway Termini, Goulburn, Raglan, and Wallerawang, a carriage is attached to the mail trains leaving Sydney at 6 p.m., and also to the mail trains leaving Goulburn at 11 p.m., Raglan 10.10 p.m., and Wallerawang at 12.35 a.m.

As the number of passengers must necessarily be limited, mail coach passengers will be allowed priority.

No return tickets issued.

Single fare each way.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Sydney, 5th February, 1874.

Roads under Trustees.
Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20th January, 1874.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ROAD TRUSTEES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.—Trustees in whose favour credits at the Bank of New South Wales are still open are requested to take notice that all existing credits will be closed, and unexpended balances refunded to the Treasury on the 15th February next ensuing.

Trustees are recommended therefore to proceed in the meantime with necessary expenditure, to draw such sums as may be required to pay for work done, and to ensure the payment of all outstanding claims and cheques prior to the above date.

JOHN RAE.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

The New Tables, Regulations, and By-laws of the above Society are now published, and may be had on application at the principal office, or agencies of the Society.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.

Principal Office, Sydney, 31st December, 1873.

LARGE REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital, £100,000.

Only Society in the colony giving the insurers profits.

WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.

Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
SURVEYOR:
F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
Alfred Roberts, Esq.

Large reduction in Fire Premiums on Dwelling-houses and other buildings, not used for trade purposes, and on their contents in the city of Sydney and suburbs.

Trade and country risks, including WOOL SHEDS, and WOOL therein accepted on favourable terms.

Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.

A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

Head Office, Margaret-street, Sydney,
20th June, 1873.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY
ESTABLISHED 1869.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1873.

Capital £120,000
Reserve Fund (subscribed and partly paid up) .. 30,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C., Chairman
The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.
Henry Mort, Esq.
Christopher Rolleston, Esq.
William D. Stewart, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Philip Gidley King, Esq.
Robert George Massie, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Slade, Slade, and Smith.
LONDON BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.
LONDON AGENT:
George Alexander, Esq., 30, Great St. Helens.

This Bank transacts all usual Banking and Financial Agency Business on the most favourable terms.

Bills discounted daily.

Bills negotiated and advances made against wool and other produce shipped to England for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, calculated on the minimum monthly balances, up to £1000. For credit balances exceeding £1000, special arrangements can be made.

F. A. A. WILSON, Manager.

TENDERS.

TO SLATERS, PLUMBERS, and PAINTERS.—TENDERS for the Slating, Plumbing, and Painting of two houses. Apply at building, Australian-street, Newtown.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on 13th for the erection of a SHOP and BAKERY, Denman-street. Plans and Specifications at 181, Castlereagh-street. WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for Building part of the WALLS of Goulburn Cathedral. Plans and specification to be seen at the Diocesan Depot, Goulburn, or on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKETT, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, February 18.

No tender will be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, and Others.—TENDERS are invited for taking down the present, and putting up new Boarded Ceilings to premises occupied by Messrs. Thynne and Co., Hill's-buildings, King-street, where specification may be seen. Tenders received up to the 12th instant.

TENDERS wanted for DRIVING PILES and finishing wharf. Apply on works, foot of Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TENDERS wanted up to TUESDAY next, at noon, for the ERECTION of a large Galvanized Iron SHED. Apply on works, foot of Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TENDERS required for the Construction of a Galvanized Iron Fence across top of Cosmopolitan Wharf, about 300 feet in length.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Apply for particulars to JAMES C. LLOYD and CO., Cosmopolitan Wharf.
9th February, 1874.

STOCK, SHARES AND MONEY.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EDGAR RAY, Manager.

INVESTMENTS in Bank, Steam, Insurance, Gas, Coal, Mining and other Shares and Debenture securities may be obtained, or disposed of on application to
W. F. CAPE, Broker,
136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MONEY.
JACOBS and CO., Financial Agents,
have £30,000 to LEND, as follows:—
£15,000 on freehold property, at 6 per cent.
£10,000 on leasehold ditto, or deposit of deeds.
£5000 on bills of sale (without possession) certificates,
BILLS OF LADING, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY—NO FEES.
BELL'S-CHAMBERS, 175, Pitt-street.

£20,000 TO BE LENT, in sums of £1000 and upwards, at a moderate rate of interest on city security. Apply W. BARKER, Solicitor, 56, Hunter-street.

SOUL AND SON.
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

EDUCATIONAL.

ARITHMETIC and Grammar, instruction required two evenings per week. State terms, Alpha, HERALD.

EDUCATIONAL Establishment for young ladies, by Miss GLOSTER, Melbourne-ter., Crown-st., S. H.

MR. RAWORTH, Water-colour Painter.—Vacancies for four private pupils. 149, Phillip-street.

MRS. C. READ, Teacher of Dancing, &c., at the principal schools, having Classes in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, Burwood, Newtown, Woollahra, can receive additional pupils; or at her own residence, Assembly Rooms, William-street. Mrs. C. READ wishes to call attention to her system of Calisthenics, which have been so successful in forming a graceful carriage.

WRITING.—A fashionable style taught in twelve lessons, by a lady. Apply 7, Short-street, Surry H.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes; Sheet Lead, Copper Boilers, Register Stoves, Wire Nails. Crane & Son, N. Pitt-st.

BLACK and White Marble Mantels, Slates and Slate Slabs, Drain Pipes, &c. Crane and Son, New Pitt-st.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs, specially seasoned for decking, &c., up to 50 feet.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street, Agent for the Hokianga Timber Company.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—Australian, Mosaic, and Pavement TILES to be SOLD by auction, on MONDAY, 9th February. For particulars see auction advertisement of 4th instant.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers,
168, Pitt-street.

FOREIGN and Colonial TIMBER, Doors, Sashes, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEDAR (seasoned) all sizes; Turnery, reduced rates.
STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

FOR SALE, 100,000 first-class BRICKS. F. CROFT, Petersham.

SHEET LEAD, 5 lbs. G. O. Plain Iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE Chimney-pieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Tubing, and Fittings. W. Cary.

TASMANIAN HUON PINE, figured and plain, in log, board, and boat plank. Street, Brothers, Sussex-st.

CEDAR, in log and boards; Ironbark Girders; H. T. Palings and Shingles; Hardwood Joists, Scantling, &c., &c.
STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, Counters, Shop and Office Fixtures, Glass-cases, Sashes. JORDAN, 318, Pitt-street.

MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 6.—The flood waters are still lying upon the low parts of the district, and very many farms continue to be submerged. The loss will be very great, and this is the more to be regretted because the farmers were just beginning to recover from the effects of previous floods and were taking heart for the future. It is very much to be feared that sickness will be prevalent, as the stench from decaying vegetation is something frightful, and no measures of a sanitary character have been undertaken by our municipal council.

The members of the Flood Relief Committee held a meeting to receive the report of the deputation that had waited upon the central committee in Sydney. There was a general feeling of disappointment on account of the smallness of the sum voted (only £250) the central committee having, it is said, nearly £3000 in hand, which has been subscribed for the express purpose of relieving distress occasioned by floods. It would be very interesting to know how the money has been disposed of; more especially with reference to the proportion expended on each flooded part, as there is a general opinion *here* that the district of the Hawkesbury especially has been much neglected for the want of a representative in the committee (*sic!*).

Peek, one of the men so seriously injured at Waratah the other day, was brought home last night. It is feared, however, that he will not recover. He was a fine, strong young man, and very much respected in his own circle of acquaintance. Poor Callaghan, who was killed on the spot, was interred yesterday. His funeral was largely attended.

Mr. Randolph Arndell has been appointed assistant organist of St. Paul's. He is an articled pupil of the Rev. J. R. Thackeray, and is considered to be a youth of much promise.

A great loss has been sustained by the proprietor of the celebrated Porphyry Vineyard. It is said that upwards of ten acres of grapes have been destroyed by the present flood.

An accident of a peculiar nature occurred yesterday, at East Maitland. A man in charge of a horse and dray was crossing the line, and anticipating the arrival of a train from West Maitland was looking in that direction. Being, however, very deaf he did not perceive that a train was coming from Newcastle until in an instant the dray was smashed by the engine. Fortunately, however, that was the extent of the damage sustained, as both man and horse escaped uninjured.

A very sad occurrence took place yesterday at Four-mile Creek, near Maitland. It appeared that a young man named Kneller and an assistant descended into a disused coal pit, for the purpose of repairing the pumps. They soon found, however, that the air was so foul that it would be safer to desist from the attempt, and return to the surface. In endeavouring to do so Kneller must have either been overcome with the foul air or lost his footing on the ladder, for he was precipitated some sixty or seventy feet into the water beneath and drowned. His remains were not recovered until to-day. The poor fellow was married only about a twelvemonth ago, and his young wife is near her confinement.

SCHOOL OF ARTS CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB.—We are requested to state that the Handicap Draughts Tournament will commence on the 18th instant. All members wishing to take part must send in their names immediately to the secretary (Mr. Rowsell), to enable him to complete the necessary arrangements.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

NATIONALITY.

No. II.

WHAT is nationality? In what consists the idea of a nation, as distinct from other permanent aggregations of men or multitudes? What constitutes that mysterious bond or principle of union, by which large bodies of men are permanently held together, in organic cohesion, organization, and durability—by means of which they combine the aggregate force and vehemence of multitudes with the directness and tenacity of individual will—by which collectively they grow, develop, progress, and act, and move, more or less harmoniously, along distinct paths, towards definite and common purposes—whereby they flourish in arts and arms, become great, powerful, prosperous, and predominant—exercise their influence in the world for good or evil, and earn for themselves a place and character in history?

These questions are more easily answered in a negative than a positive form. It is less difficult to affirm what nationality is not than what it is. Nationality does not consist in race. All great nations seem to have sprung up out of a medley of races, which, by a sort of organic process, have become amalgamated in one national denomination. Nay, distinctions of race continue, and more or less exhibit themselves, under one nationality. And sometimes it happens, when one race or nation is conquered by another, that the subjugated race absorbs its conquerors, while the nation still remains. Again, conversely, a race or nation splits in two or more detachments which afterwards develop into separate nations. Of these various phases of nationality and national development our own, and indeed every other national history, furnish abundant examples. The amalgamation, as well as the constant distinction, of races are seen at this moment in Great Britain and America. The Saxon, Danish, and Norman invasions were instances of the complete absorption of a conquering into a conquered race or nation. Great Britain, France, Spain, ancient Germany, and many other European monarchies were formed by the fusion of what were once distinct races and kingdoms. The war of American Independence illustrated the division of one into two distinct nations. The same process is thought by many to be gradually going on between Great Britain and her colonies. The existing German, Austrian, and Russian empires include among them a vast number and variety of races, which are in the habit of styling themselves, and are sometimes loosely styled by travellers and historians, nationalities, but which are manifestly not nations. The ancient Franks and Alemanns, the Huns and Hungarians, the Saracens, and many other Gothic, German, Scythian, Mongolian, or Semitic tribes, are represented as so many national or quasi-national organizations, comprising among them originally distinct races. And many of these tribes afterwards again distributed themselves into separate nations. Even the Roman Empire, compact and homogeneous as it afterwards became, grew at first out of great apparent diversity of races. While as to the still more ancient races and nations, chiefly Asiatic or African, of whose origin and early history too little is known to throw much light upon the subject, there is at least nothing to contradict the probable conclusion that the multitudes they brought into battle were bound by some sort of national ties. And these nations present the strange phenomenon of being from time to time subjugated and overwhelmed by hordes of foreign invaders, yet without destruction, and apparently almost without change of the subsisting nationality.

Again religion cannot be held to constitute nationality. Various religions have been, and are now, often included under one nationality. Most modern States, absolutely or in effect, admit a number of religions to national privileges under one rule. Protestant England was England still. The tribes who subverted the Roman Empire changed their religions, without effect upon their nationalities. And the Romans, under the Empire, became Christians, although they remained Romans.

Neither do peculiar institutions constitute a nation. Institutions are for ever changing, and sometimes either lose their spirit and meaning, or disappear altogether, while the nation that owned them preserves its character and identity. Nations constantly accommodate themselves to new institutions. Compare our present system of Government with that of our forefathers. France has had its monarchy, its republic, and its empire. What sort of Government it has now would be hard to say, but it is France still. The Roman nation went through similar changes over a longer period. The Greek States appear to have alternated from one stage to another of monarchy, oligarchy, tyranny, and democracy.

Nor does nationality consist in immunity of interests. Were it so, a commercial company such as the East India Company might create and form itself into a nation. In De Tocqueville's great work on Democracy in America, the theory is that the bond of national union in the United States is merely "the principle of interest rightly understood," and the author insists that, in proportion as democracy develops itself, this principle will be the chief national principle of democratic nations. But it remains to be seen, how far such a principle is capable of holding any nation together, whether democratic or otherwise. And certainly this principle was not only not recognised but flatly contradicted and disclaimed in the late war between North and South. It is clear that the South believed its interest to consist in secession. And it is equally clear that the North insisted on, and maintained its right to, forcibly retain the South in a quasi-national union, without consulting in any way the interests—much less the feelings—of the weaker side.

Neither is a territorial centre, as it has been termed, or in other words a local habitation and settled position, in itself a proof or essential element of nationality. A whole nation has often migrated, and settled itself, with all its national features and characteristics in a new home. The Aryan races have been always nomadic. Their various European branches have carried their nationalities from very remote places, and have founded nations in all quarters of the globe. It seems to have been a peculiarity of the earliest Aryan nations to have very little love of home or patriotism connected with place. The same spirit carries and pursues the colonising Englishman through every part of our extensive empire. He finds a nation wherever his countrymen have planted their feet. And when the Athenians in a body abandoned Athens they took their nation with them. And not only so. Not only is it clear that none of these things, that is to say, not community of race, religion, institutions, material interests, or territory, whether severally or collectively, of itself, constitutes a nation, but, on the other hand, all or many of these leading features or characteristics of nationality and national individuality, may, and *often* have, undergone little, if any change—at least, to outward appearance—while the nation to which they were attributed has passed through a process of decay; and, in time, has ceased to exist as a distinct nation altogether. This is obviously true with regard to both the so-called Irish and Polish nations or nationalities. They have preserved intact race, religion, many institutions. Their local interests and territory are the same that they were centuries ago. More obvious still with regard to Copts, Druses, Maronites, and many other wild tribes of Africa and Asia, which under the shelter and protection of mountains and deserts—pushed into a corner, as it were, by the vicinity or aggressive civilization of some more powerful State—have lost none of the characteristics in question, but have not continued to be, or have never been, nations. Distinctions of race and religion still exhibit vitality in Spain, Portugal, Southern Italy, and the Spanish-American Republics, where the process of national disintegration seems for a long time past to have been organic, and consequently hopeless. Of Greece Byron wrote, long ago:—

"'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more."

There are a Greek race, and a Greek religion, on Greek soil, but no Greek nation, properly speaking. And in the last days of the Roman Empire, or what was latterly called the Greek Empire, and was in fact the final stage of what had once been the Roman nation, many of its peculiar institutions—many of those that belonged to a Roman Empire, and a Roman Government—nay even to a Roman Republic—still subsisted, at least in name, when the Roman name and language had actually ceased to exist, and when the people by whom the world had been conquered had past away for ever, or become merged into one of its subject and conquered races.

Nevertheless there must be something of organic affinity between every nation and its predominant race—its national religion and institutions—its peculiar interests—and that particular part of the earth where they have longest settled and kept possession. The differences between one nation and another in these are too strongly marked and too characteristic to be entirely arbitrary. One proof of which is the remarkable fact, that those periods in the career of every nation when its nationality seemed most intense, have been periods of general homogeneousness and idiosyncrasy in race, religion, and institutions—when all these were truly national—while religion was connected with the State, and before institutions had begun to "thaw and dissolve away" under the breath of revolutionary innovation. For the strength of a nation, and of national will, always asserts itself by a sort of arbitrary uniformity. In the great idea of national unity, minor distinctions are apt to merge and become more or less obliterated. Nationality implies fusion. In early times—in periods of growth before the fusion is complete, or maturity attained—many distinctions are perceptible which afterwards lessen or disappear. In later times—in periods of decay—when the principle of nationality loses its freshness and intensity, old or new distinctions again prevail. Thus it is that apparently similar phases of separation or disintegration—or properly want of cohesion—mark the origin and the decline of empires and nations. The Heptarchy was consolidated into one England, and the subsequent additions of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and innumerable islands and colonies, make up the British Empire. In later years we lost America. Afterwards came the separation or surrender of the Trans-Vaal Republic to a foreign race and nation. And since then, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in his famous letters, partly endorsed by the ambiguous utterances of British statesmen, and approved of by a large political party, has authoritatively told the colonies to go about their business, whenever they please—nay, has even half-advised their doing so upon the first favourable opportunity—*nemine contradicente*. Are these, or are they not, symptoms of disintegration, not to say decline? Are they, or are they not, the beginning of the end? Then is Great Britain herself already following in the wake of former decayed or decaying nations? Say—of modern Spain, consolidated into a great kingdom from a number of semi-national provinces or kingdoms, and once mistress of a great colonial empire, which she has since lost—for Cuba manifestly counts for nothing—and the loss of which she has not recovered, having been thereafter ever tending to her present condition of apparently hopeless paralysis and dissolution, from which even the stimulus of a Republic seems unable to revive her? Or of ancient Rome, consolidated through a long period out of many races, who after her constitution was destroyed, and her frontier, like ours, surrendered or abandoned, passed through another long period of decline and gradual disintegration? Or of ancient Greece, left by autonomy an easy prey to Macedon? Or of Macedon, whose empire, constantly enlarged by the predecessors of Philip and Alexander, and by these two conquerors suddenly and greatly extended, broke up under the weak, decentralizing rule of their successors? It may be that these examples prove the impossibility of averting from any nation the common and inevitable fate of dissolution and ultimate extinction. But they prove also—and the analogy of organic life also tends to show—that the process of disintegration and decay may be gradual or rapid, progressive or violent, natural or unnatural—so to speak—or, in other words, that national life, as it were, may be prolonged or shortened, according to various modes of diagnosis and quasi-hygienic treatment. When Themistocles boasted of being able to convert a little State into a great one, he asserted the power of intellect and statesmanship to control the destinies, and to influence the progress of nations. And there is nothing more wonderful or more significant in history, than the influence of great men upon their times and races, except, perhaps, the failure of other great men at certain stages, and in certain crises, to influence them. And it is remarkable that the early stages of national degeneracy have been always characterized by the greater or less isolation and proscription from public affairs—or to adopt a phrase of De Tocqueville, individualization—of the great men of the time. A similar and almost equivalent phase is the exaltation and temporary predominance of sham great men, or political impostors.

It appears from the above that nations live and grow by some principle of unity, and that the test of nationality is the collective capacity for co-operation and organization. Also that the predominance of distinctive principles and subordination of the national idea to local, sectional, or party views, are symptoms of imperfect cohesion and of disintegration. It would seem to follow that in order to preserve our character and existence as a nation, and to maintain British nationality, we want statesmen whose minds take less note of distinctions, than of the means and purposes of consolidation. If any such statesmen there be in Great Britain or the colonies, the question of nationality may be worth their consideration.

VIX.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

David Morton, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, seaman. Liabilities, £123 9s. 9½d. Assets, £7 4s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

James King Tucker, of Darlinghurst, late of Vegetable Creek, miner. Liabilities, £220 8s. 8d. Assets, £428. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

James Patrick Doolan, of Gunnedah, storekeeper. Liabilities, £312 7s. 5d. Assets, £234 19s. 5d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, February 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Adolph Lewis, adjourned examination from the 17th December last; Archibald Chisholm, special examination; Archibald Chisholm, special, for examination of a witness; Michael Ward, special, for examination of insolvent and a witness.

Monday, February 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Martin Bartley, first and only meeting at Young.

Tuesday, February 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Hall, first and only meeting at East Maitland.

Wednesday, February 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Cornelius Uhr, first and only meeting; Frank George Hankey, first and only meeting; William Lyne, first and only meeting; James Morrissey, first and only meeting; George Sheal, first meeting; Richard John Wallis, first and only meeting; Lavinia Eulalie Rose Higman, first and only meeting; James Bowmaker, first and only meeting; William Thomas Pawley, adjourned single from the 19th December last; James Bean Allpress, third meeting; Corlies Lloyd Throckmorton, adjourned third from the 29th December; James Liddle, third meeting; Daniel Donivan, third meeting.

Friday, February 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Alexander Stewart, first and only meeting; Anthony Hardge, first and only meeting; William Boulton, first and only meeting; John Rutherford, first and only meeting; Frank Burford Treatt, first and only meeting; Annie Meyers, first and only meeting; Joseph Sheridan Moore, third meeting; Francis Bell, third meeting; Michael Ward, first meeting; George Wright, first meeting; Frederick Wingrave, third meeting.

Friday, February 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Smith, first and only meeting, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, February 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Scott, Samuel Jones, Barnett Doohan, Albert Manser Coleman, Henry Lionel Alexander, John Bernasconi, Robert Pyers, adjourned from the 16th December; Robert Downie, adjourned from 10th December; William Olive, adjourned from the 16th December; John Madden, adjourned from the 30th December; Thomas Page, John Barlow, Frances Eleanor Wright, and James Wright, executors and executrix of William Wright, deceased, adjourned from the 30th December last.

Tuesday, February 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Peter Logan, adjourned certificate from the 9th December; James Sharp, Edmond Mullins, Ellen Flynn, Robert Burns, Simon Griffiths, John Watts, adjourned from the 30th December last; James Price Owen, adjourned from the 30th December; William James M'Mah, adjourned from the 30th December; James Colley, adjourned from the 30th December.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, February 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Estate of Henry James Cox, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors, adjourned from the 18th December; Robert Condell, Joseph Myers, Edward Denis Cleary, Henry Edward Stokes, Hugh Brodie, Griffin Shaw, Peter Long, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of John Shaw (No. 11,421) an equalizing dividend of 7s. 5 11-3d. in the £. Estate of John Handley Knibbs (No. 11,674), an account current only. Estate of John Bayden Bingle (No. 11,484), an account current only. Estate of James Richard Hatcher (No. 11,446), a dividend of 1s. 9 1-8d. per £ on concurrent proofs, and payment in full of a preferent debt. Estate of Charles Rout (No. 11,654), a dividend of 4s. 8-7 of a penny per lb. Estate of John Liddell Sharriff and Robert Downing (No. 7929), an equalizing dividend of 3s. 7d. per £, also a third dividend of 1½d. per £.

Compulsory Sequestration.—Rule Nisi returnable—Bank of New South Wales v. William Charles M'Phillamy.

In the matter of the Act 36 Vic., No. 16, estates formerly assigned to F. W. Perry, late official assignee. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of William Elles (No. 4955), a concurrent dividend of 82-503d. in the £. 2. Estate of Mitchell and Co. (No. 5195), a concurrent dividend of 1 83-140d. in the £. 3. Estate of James Brady (No. 5448), a concurrent dividend of 335-448d. in £. 4. Estate of James Kelly (No. 5465), an account current only. 5. Estate of Wollier and Reddy (No. 5662), a concurrent dividend of 1s. 4 504-797d in the £. 6. Estate of Anna Maria Webster (No. 5939) a concurrent dividend of 4 4-35d. in the £., and two preferent proofs in full. 7. Estate of Thomas Audsley (No. 5874), a concurrent dividend of 4 151-320d. in £. Joseph Myers (No. 11,541), application for an allowance.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

Five persons were dealt with and fined for drunkenness, two of whom were further fined for using obscene language.

Robert Shepherd was ordered to enter into a recognisance with two sureties in £10 each to keep the peace six months on the complaint of Rebecca Shepherd, his wife, that he had threatened to take her life.

William Wise was brought before the Court at the instance of Ann Wise, his wife, who complained that he had threatened to kill her, and, being afraid, she prayed for protection. Ordered to enter into a recognizance, with two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace six months.

A female, charged with having attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, was remanded.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, February 9: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Vickery, Powell, Hunt, and Meyer. Tuesday, 10: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, Charlton, and Henry. Wednesday, 11: Messrs. Curran, Love, Chapman, and Solomon. Thursday, 12: Messrs. Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, Lester, and Wynne. Friday, 13: Messrs. Oatley, Goold, Palmer, Reading, Fowler, and Jolly. Saturday, 14: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

POOR BOX.—Received, from Mr. Deffell, forfeited wages, 8s.; Messrs. Young and Lark, 9s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. Wynne.

A few drunkards were convicted, and fined.

ROSTER.—Monday, February 9th: Messrs. Lester, Williams, and Curran. Tuesday, 10th: Messrs. S. Goold, Loxton, Hunt, Tait, Reading, and Mullins. Wednesday, 11th: Messrs. Spence, Josephson, S. S. Goold, and Richardson. Thursday, 12th: Messrs. Oatley, Fraser, Evans, Charlton, and Solomon. Friday, 13th: Messrs. Loxton, Hall, Stewart, and Tait. Saturday, 14th: Mr. Voss.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN v. NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY.

THE match between W. G. Grace's eleven and the combined team was resumed and concluded on Saturday. The weather was again very oppressive; and the meagre attendance during the forenoon led to the belief that the temperature had prevented several thousand people from going out to the ground. The number increased rapidly after 1 o'clock until it reached something like 7000 persons. It cannot be stated that the proceedings during the close of the match were characterised by that good feeling which the cricketing public hoped to witness from first to last; and those who have strenuously opposed any attempt to introduce the betting element into cricket had a specimen on Saturday of how a game may be marred when the players are pecuniarily interested in the result. It seemed to be generally understood that several of the English team had wagers on the match, and the tactics pursued by their captain towards the finish of the second innings of his men, with a view of obtaining sufficient time to get the combined team out and prevent a draw, resulted in a retaliation on the part of the majority of the Fifteen which was anything but creditable to them. Just before the luncheon hour W. G. Grace went out to the wickets and spoke to Gilbert and Bush, who then began to play recklessly. The bowling of Thompson and D. Gregory at the same time got off the wickets, and the fielding became disgracefully loose. It was evident that a game at "cross purposes" was being played, one side trying to get out, and the other doing their best to frustrate such an intention. Mr. Grace had a perfect right to instruct his men to get out, and his desire to prevent a draw was supported by a large majority of people on the ground; but at the same time the example was a bad one, and resulted in the most ridiculous display of cricket ever seen on the Albert ground. The English umpire again gave dissatisfaction, his decision in the case of Gibson being of a most dubious character. No doubt, in several instances he came in for a good deal of undeserved censure, but one or two of his decisions were so palpably unjust that it is hardly possible to believe they arose from mere ignorance. It is deeply to be regretted that, at the last moment, any unpleasantness should have occurred; and the combined team (or some of them at least) deserve censure for not playing the true cricketing game, leaving their opponents to follow their own devices. Their conduct only recoiled upon themselves, for although they managed to protract the second innings of the Englishmen beyond the luncheon hour, they were not able to keep their wickets up until 6 o'clock, the Eleven winning by 218 runs, much to the delight of the public, who, when the final wicket was taken, indulged in a round of cheers. A crowd subsequently assembled in front of the pavilion, and W. G. Grace and other members of the English eleven were compelled to come out of the committee room and submit themselves to public inspection and applause. Mr. Coates, captain of the combined team, had to go through the same ordeal. Before giving a description of the day's play we may state that the Englishmen and the majority of the Melbourne contingent left for Melbourne late on Saturday night, having previously been entertained by a number of friends at Williams's Hotel.

THE PLAY.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock W. G. Grace and G. F. Grace went to the wickets to resume the second innings of the eleven, Coostick and Thompson bowling. G. F. led off with a leg hit to the fence, and a hit for a double in the same direction, both off the Melbourne bowler's first over. W. G. Grace hit Thompson for 2, one being obtained for an overthrow; and a single by G. F. Grace brought the score up to 100. Only a double was scored off the next three overs, but immediately afterwards W. G. Grace hit Coostick's third ball up to long-field-on for 5 outside the boundary fence, the feat being received with great applause. Four consecutive maidens followed, but after this the runs came pretty fast, G. F. Grace getting a fourer off Coostick and another off Conway, who had gone on to relieve Thompson. The time of the English captain had however come, for in making a big hit to the on, off Thompson, he was nicely caught by Loughnan at the fence. 4-73-125. Grace's innings was a fine display of cricket, and he gave a proof of his power with the bat. He was in an hour and twenty minutes for his runs, and received quite an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Humphrey was the next man to appear in the creases, and in thirteen overs the score increased to 140, G. F. Grace contributing two hits for 4 off Conway. In a few minutes ten more had been added to the score, and Coates went on at Conway's end. G. F. Grace was caught shortly afterwards at short leg by Gregory off Coates for a well-earned 30. The board now showed 5-30-158, and Oscroft went to the wicket. He played a hitting innings for 13 (including a 5 over the fence), when he was given out leg before wicket by Boult. 6-13-171. Gilbert joined Humphery, the pair remaining together for some time. Some delay in the game occurred about this time owing to a mistake on the part of the caterer in the pavilion, who sent out refreshment, ordered for the scorers, to the field. The blunder was an unfortunate one; and although it was explained to the English captain, he evidently believed that it was intended simply as a *ruse* to kill time. Two hundred went up amid general applause, but after five more had been added to the number, Humphrey spooned a ball off D. Gregory (who had just relieved Coates), and was caught by Pocock. 7-36-205. Lillywhite followed, and, after giving a chance of stumping to Gibson, skied a ball off Thompson to the off, and was caught by Oliver. 8-6-213. Bush was the next man in, and after the captain of the Eleven had gone to the wickets to speak to the men, the batting became loose, as did also the bowling and fielding, much to the disgust of the public. The men adjourned to luncheon at 2 o'clock, and immediately after the play had been resumed, Gilbert hit a ball from D. Gregory to square leg, and was caught by Bannerman. 9-36-234. Southerton, the last man, having scored two, made a slog at Thompson, and was caught at mid-off by Bannerman. 10-2-236. Bush carried his bat out for 11. The Graces were missed several times during the innings. After a short respite, the combined team commenced their second innings with 309 runs to obtain for a win, Gibson and Lawrence being the first to appear at the wickets. The Maitland representative, after playing a good innings for 5, was bowled by Lillywhite. 1-5-7. D. Gregory joined Gibson, and the pair remained at the wickets for a considerable period. W. G. Grace then tried a change of bowling, G. F. relieving Southerton. In his third over, Gregory was given out leg before wicket. 2-16-24. Cooper followed, and everybody anticipated a long stand, from the known patience of the men at the wickets. Cooper, however, after being in twenty minutes, was clean bowled by Lillywhite. 3-10-35. Bannerman, who followed, was more fortunate than he was in the first innings, but immediately upon commencing his innings lost Gibson, who was run out upon the decision of Boult, much to the dissatisfaction of a great many persons who were closely watching the game. 4-2-35. Carr was the next man in, and, after assisting Bannerman to increase the score to 49, was caught at the wickets by Bush off Lillywhite. 5-4-49. Coostick followed, but Southerton, who had again gone on, got Bannerman's wicket, the ball being caught by Bush. 6-9-49. Thompson was the next to go in, and during the next half-hour the wickets went down fast, the bowling being too good. The fielding, too, was splendid. Coostick was given out hit on wicket by the wrong umpire, and some of his friends having imprudently urged him to appeal, he returned to his crease to obtain the opinion of Mr. Driver. The eleven then left the field amidst considerable uproar, but returned immediately afterwards, the public cheering them as they resumed the game. Mr. Driver very properly refused to interfere, and Coostick left the wicket to Conway, who had previously joined Thompson, the game standing 7-2-53. Conway, after scoring 4, was caught by G. F. Grace off Lillywhite, and the board showed 8-4-61. Loughnan then went in. A few minutes later, Thompson, after playing a fine innings, was caught behind the wicket by Bush off Lillywhite. 9-17-82. Pocock joined Loughnan, and was clean bowled by G. F. Grace, who had relieved Southerton. 10-0-87. Hewitt reached his crease in time to see Loughnan play a ball from Grace on to his wicket, after showing good cricket. 11-16-80. Oliver followed. In the next over from Lillywhite Hewitt received the "happy dispatch," and returned to the pavilion without having distinguished himself. 12-0-88 was now the state of the game when Coates filled the breach, and, after G. F. had bowled a maiden, Oliver made a hit to the off, and was nicely caught by Macintyre off Lillywhite. 13-0-89. Tindall was the last man in; and Coates, after scoring two singles, was clean bowled by Lillywhite. The innings terminated at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock for a total of 90—the Englishmen, as already stated, winning by 218 runs. Tindall carried his bat out without scoring. The bowling of Lillywhite and Southerton throughout the match could hardly be surpassed; and the manner in which the field was arranged rendered them as effective as fifteen. The following is the total score:—

ALL-ENGLAND.—First Innings.

W. G. Grace, 1 2 1 1 1 2 1, b Coostick	9
Jupp, 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 2, b Coostick	24
Greenwood, 4 1 1 1 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 1, b Coostick	28
G. F. Grace, 4 4 1 1 1 4 4 1 2 4, b Coostick	36
Humphrey, 1, b Coates	1
Oscroft, 1 1 1 4, b Coostick	7
Gilbert, b Coates	0
M'Intyre, 2 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 2 4 1, not out	65
Lillywhite, 1 2 1 3 1 1 1, b Tindall	10
Bush, 1, c Thompson, b Tindall	1
Southerton, c Carr, b Conway	0
Byes 6, leg-bye 1, wide 1, no ball 1	9
Total	170

Second Innings.

W. G. Grace, 1 2 1 2 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 4 1 2 2 4 2 5 1 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 5 2 1 2 2 1, c Loughnan, b Thompson	73
Jupp, 1 1 1 4 1 2 2, b D. Gregory	12
Greenwood, 2 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 4 1, c Conway, b Thompson	29
M'Intyre, 1, c and b Conway	1
G. F. Grace, 4 2 1 1 4 1 4 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1, c D. Gregory	30
Humphrey, 1 1 2 4 1 1 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 4, c Pocock, b D. Gregory	36
Oscroft, 1 2 1 1 5 2 1, l b w, b Thompson	13
Lillywhite, 4 2, c Oliver, b Thompson	6
Gilbert, 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1, c Bannermann, b Gregory	36
Bush, 1 3 2 4 1, not out	11
Southerton, 2, c Bannermann, b Thompson	2
Sundries	6
Total	296

COMBINED TEAM.—First Innings.

N. Thompson, 2 2 1 1, st Bush, b Lillywhite	6
D. Gregory, 1 1 1 2 1 4, run out	10
Gibson, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1, c and b Lillywhite	16
C. Bannerman, b Southerton	0
B. B. Cooper, 1 1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1, c Bush, b Southerton	18
C. Lawrence, c Jupp, b Lillywhite	0
C. Oliver, 1 3, b Lillywhite	4
Carr, c Bush, b Lillywhite	0
Conway, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1, b Southerton	5
Pocock, 1 2 2 1, b Lillywhite	5
Coostick, 1 2 1 1 4, st Bush, b Southerton	0
Coates, 2, b Lillywhite	2
Hewitt, 4 1, b Lillywhite	5
Loughnan, 1 1 1 1, not out	4
Tindall, 1 1 1 2 2, c Greenwood, b Lillywhite	7
Byes 2, leg-byes 1	3
Total	96

Second Innings.

Lawrence, 2 2 1, b Lillywhite	5
Gibson, 2, run out	2
D. Gregory, 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 4, l b w, b G. F. Grace	18
Cooper, 1 1 1 1 1 4 1, b Lillywhite	10
Carr, 1 1 2, c Bush, b Lillywhite	4
Coostick, 1 1, hit on wicket	2
Bannermann, 1 2 1 4 1, c Bush, b Southerton	9
Thompson, 1 1 4 4 2 4 1, c Bush, b Lillywhite	17
Conway, 1 2 1, c G. F. Grace, b Lillywhite	4
Loughnan, 4 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 1, b G. F. Grace	16
Pocock, b G. F. Grace	0
Hewett, b G. F. Grace	0
Oliver, c Macintyre, b Lillywhite	0
Coates, 1 1, b Lillywhite	2
Tindall, not out	0
Byes 1, leg-bye 1	2
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

COMBINED TEAM.—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Coostick	212	67	28	5
Coates (1 wide)	172	56	19	2
Tindall (1 no ball)	64	30	9	2
Conway	84	16	2	1
Second Innings.				
Coostick	112	52	11	0
Coates	88	43	1	1
D. Gregory (2 wides)	76	37	5	2
Thompson	196	69	21	5
Tindall	12	15	0	0
Conway	48	24	2	1
ALL-ENGLAND.—First Innings.				
Southerton	265	56	35	4
Lillywhite	262	39	40	9
Second Innings.				
Southerton	104	37	11	1
Lillywhite	172	31	24	8
G. F. Grace	76	17	9	1

VICTORIA RACING CLUB.—AUTUMN MEETING.

THE following are the weights for the Australian Cup and Newmarket Handicap, 1874:—

FIRST DAY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Australian Cup, a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, or 5 if declared, with 300 added. For 3-years-olds and upwards. The winner of any handicap of the value of 100 sovereigns after the declaration of the weights to carry 3 lb. extra; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra. The second horse to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third to save his stake. Two miles and a quarter.

	st.	lb.
Mr. T. J. Ryan's b h The Ace, 5 years	9	8
P. Lewis's b h Hercules, 4 years	8	4
J. Thompson's b h King of the Ring, 4 years	8	2
J. Coldham's b h Early Morn, 6 years	8	2
W. Winch's b h Newbold, 5 years	8	1
W. Filgate's br m Dolphin, 5 years	8	0
P. Lewis's b h Blue Peter, 4 years	7	13
E. Jellett's ch h King of Clubs, 4 years	7	11
T. J. Ryan's b h Ace of Trumps, 5 years	7	10
H. J. Bowler's g m Formosa, 5 years	7	8
W. Filgate's bl m Contessa, 5 years	7	8
J. Brewer's b g After Dark, aged	7	7
T. J. Ryan's ch h Lancer, 5 years	7	6
J. Iliffe's g h Friendless, 4 years	7	5
W. E. Dakin's b g Protos, 6 years	7	5
S. Mahon's b h Calabar, 4 years	7	3
J. Thompson's b g Mentor, 5 years	7	3
E. Twomey's b g Villiers, 5 years	7	0
James Cox's g h Bluelight, aged	7	0
C. S. King's b h Benjiroo, 5 years	6	12
P. Lewis's br h King Tom, 4 years	6	10
W. E. Dakin's b g Fugleman, 4 years	6	9
H. Kett's ch g Planet, aged	6	7
—— gr g Snowden, 4 years	6	7
S. P. Winter's ch g Tramp, aged	6	7
S. G. Fowler's b c Romeo, 3 years	6	0
S. G. Cook's ch m Zenobia, aged	5	7

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Newmarket Handicap.—A sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, or 5 if declared, with 300 sovereigns added. For 3-year-olds and upwards. The winner of the Australian Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. The second horse to receive 50 sovereigns from the stake, and the third to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

	st.	lb.
Mr. T. J. Ryan's b h The Ace, 5 years	9	12
W. Winch's b h Newbold, 5 years	9	5
J. Coldham's b h Sunlight, 4 years	8	12
W. Filgate's bl m Contessa, 5 years	8	12
P. Lewis's b c Hercules, 4 years	8	12
—— b c Blue Peter, 4 years	8	10
J. Arthur's b m Amethyst, 6 years	8	6
T. J. Ryan's b h Ace of Trumps, 5 years	8	5
James Wilson's b g Poodle, 5 years	8	4
R. Sevior's b g Cyclops, aged	8	4
C. S. King's b h Benjiroo, 5 years	8	3
T. J. Ryan's ch h Lancer, 5 years	8	3
Dr. Bathe's ch f Atalanta, 3 years	8	2
Mr. H. J. Bowler's g m Formosa, 5 years	8	0
J. Thompson's b g Mentor, 5 years	8	0
P. Lewis's br h King Tom, 4 years	7	12
C. S. King's ch g Imperial, 4 years	7	12
S. G. Bowler's b g Cameo (late Erin-go-arra), 4 years	7	12
W. E. Dakin's b g Protos, 6 years	7	10
S. P. Winter's b c Goshawk, 3 years	7	8
Dr. Bathe's ch f Maid of Avenel, 3 years	7	6
Mr. W. E. Dakin's b g Fugleman, 4 years	7	5
T. J. Ryan's b m Brigantine, 4 years	7	5
J. Arthur's br f Dagmar, 3 years	7	5
Charles Clarke's b g Topper, aged	7	4
Hutchinson's br m My Lady, aged	7	4
Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's br m Boswing, 6 years	7	3
Mr. H. Phillips's b m Fairy, 5 years	7	3
J. J. Miller's b g by Lord of Lynne, 3 years	7	0
James Cox's g h Stoic, 5 years	7	0
S. G. Cook's ch m Zenobia, aged	7	0
W. Winch's b f Ariel, 3 years	6	12
P. Lewis's b f Champagne, 3 years	6	12
W. Winch's b g Caprimungus, 3 years	6	10

SEVERE HAILSTORM.—On Thursday afternoon (says the *Goulburn Herald*), as Dr. Morton was returning from an inquest at Bunnaby he encountered a very severe hailstorm about two miles on the Goulburn side of Taralga. The hailstones were fully as large as eggs, and of irregular shapes, and they fell with such force as to cause the horses to bolt. The doctor's hat was smashed in and he got a very severe blow on the head, and his groom, who wore a soft-crown hat, was partially stunned, and now has several lumps on his head. With some difficulty the doctor succeeded in steadying the horses, and the groom then got out and went to their heads. The trees were literally stripped of their leaves. The storm lasted but a short time, and on proceeding it was found not to have extended two miles along the road.

ON THE SOUTHERN ROAD.

II.

AT ALBURY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

As stated in my last correspondence I arrived in the "Federal City," as some people will term Albury, just in time to witness the last two days of the remarkable rush of produce across the bridge. Naturally I went after the produce, and visited Wodonga and the new railway station, which is situated on the south side of the town. From Albury to Wodonga, or to the end of it where the terminus stands, is a distance of about three miles. 'Buses, coaches, and cars are licensed to trade across, which they do between the two places, fare 6d.

The day of my visit was a very hot one, uncomfortably so, and at every yard of the road a laden waggon or dray going or returning had to be passed, the dust was something to think of, and most blinding to travel through.

Wodonga as a township has not far advanced since last I visited it, about eighteen months ago. There are a few more public-houses, a few more beershops, and a few more people; still the town in appearance is far removed from what may be termed respectability. Its buildings are of a very common sort, a few of brick, the major portion of wood, and a sprinkling of tents also put in an appearance. Every place where wheat or flour could be stored I found crammed, and the railway station completely blocked with piles of sacks erected after the fashion of monster barricades. The station occupies a good site, and the only building erected at present intended to be permanent, the "receiving goods shed," is really creditable. This shed and all around it was filled to repletion during the rush, and how the officials managed to keep their senses is a puzzle to many. At the passenger side a wooden structure, for the present, does service as a ticket office and waiting-room. Trains start for Melbourne twice daily, at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m.—fare, first-class, £2 7s.; the distance is 187 miles. Freights for goods range from 77s. to 140s. per ton. It is needless to observe that at these rates the line must pay splendidly, securing, as it does, the trade and traffic for 150 miles along the Murray, from Wagga Wagga, Albury, Corowa, Howlong, and the towns along the southern Sydney Road as far as Adelong Crossing. The time of journey from Wodonga to Melbourne is a little over eight hours, and beyond the shadow of a doubt the extension of the line is a rare boon to the borderers. A trip from Wagga to Melbourne is now thought but a mere skip across country; the passenger can start from the former place at 10 a.m., rest six hours in Albury, and the next day get into Melbourne at 2 p.m.

The Border residents are decidedly in that peculiar and so oft-mentioned position, "between two stools." The present sudden imposition of Customs makes one of the times they have come to grief. Sorrow and tribulation have come again to them, and the stern officers of Customs are in their respective positions along the border to pounce and pry into all kinds of affairs, from the bandbox of the lady off a shopping expedition, to the big wain of the carrier on trading bent. It is most disagreeable to fancy that the mere existence of a muddy, sluggish stream should form a kind of barrier instead of a blessing. As the matter affects the people around Albury most seriously, and as many readers of the *Herald* may know but little of the position of the residents on the border, it may not be considered out of place to devote a few lines in explanation. Albury is, and always was since the settlement of the Murray country, the capital town. Twenty-five years ago there were on its present site very few buildings—not more than two public-houses and a few huts. What it is at present I will in a brief manner attempt to describe.

In point of position few towns possess a better site than Albury, the river flat on which it has been built has a gentle slope to the Murray, just enough to secure a fair drainage. Around on three sides—north, west, and east—well timbered hills afford a shelter, and materially improve the scenery, rendering Albury by far the most picturesque of the border towns. The buildings, business places, dwellings, &c., are of a good class, principally of brick, substantial if not beautiful. The principal ones are the Roman Catholic church and convent, which stand on the east side of the town, both very chaste structures; the other places of worship are small, a good roomy but plain Court-house, a School of Arts, a new Oddfellows' Hall, two steam mills, three banks, about six very excellent hotels, and some well fronted substantial places of business, stores, shops, &c. The town was incorporated in June, 1859. The work of the councillors deserve commendation; about a dozen streets are well built along good wide thoroughfares, with planked up footways and good crossings. The town population is thought about 3000; value of property assessed at 5 per cent. rate, £18,500.

Mails to Sydney take fifty hours; distances, Albury to Goulburn close on 240 miles, Goulburn to Sydney 134; charge to a passenger from the one place to the other a trifle under £8. Carriage rate on goods by teams and rail, Sydney to Albury, about £12; time of transit from three weeks to three months. From these few jottings it may be assumed that Albury's trade with Sydney is of a most slender character—in fact, there is "no trade;" the people of the town, and the district surrounding, buy and sell only with Victoria; and, spite of the liberality of the New South Wales tariff and its free-trade principles, will still continue to do so until the merchants of Sydney can by rail offer somewhat at quicker transit for goods than the road now affords. Feeling confident that this state of affairs will not for at least three years be brought about, the borderers have a right to wince when any check is put on that which impedes their legitimate trade, and the imposition of Customs on the border is beyond a doubt a serious check, and felt most severely at the present time when the existence of a line of rails is at hand to waft their produce to an open market where there always is an active demand.

The imposition of the Border duties to the people around Albury means annoyance in two ways—both in buying and selling; to cross the border with their produce entails a heavy duty on nearly every article, from the sack of wheat to the cheese or flitch of bacon. To recross with a few purchases brings about an examination, and a certain loss of time,—the poor settler in point of fact finds himself done on both sides, and, naturally enough, blames everybody, and it is to be hoped swears none. Last time I visited Albury, about eighteen months back, the blame was laid entirely on poor New South Wales, now Victoria comes in for a slight share. By the borderers the names of Francis and Parkes are not held in great veneration, and it might be dangerous for one of the clan Cameron to place foot on Riverinian soil. A publication of the many statements I have heard from parties of every grade during this last week would prove highly interesting, and I might add amusing; they principally referred to the reasons why the border was again closed, and embodied all kinds of imputations against all kinds of people, from Ministers and merchants to the humblest of officials.

Spite of all the grumbling and the bustle of the last days of January, affairs at the present time are quiescent, and people about Albury commence to think that, although a slack time is before them, yet no serious consequences will ensue, for sensible people have arrived at the notion that after all the Victorians are really the sufferers. Contrast the position of the farmer in the Albury district with that of the farmers in the Tumut or Gundagai. The former, spite of the great rush and forced supply consequent upon the forced supply, received prices ranging from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel, while the latter, at the same time, would willingly sell at 3s. to 3s. 6d. The repeal of the ad valorem duties has materially simplified the crossing of store goods on the New South Wales side, for decidedly the bulk of the labour will rest upon the Melbourne merchants, who, if they mean keeping trade with the borderers must adopt the drawback—a most perplexing system. A very slight increase of prices would turn the scale and direct the bulk of the Border trade to Sydney. Of this the said merchants are well aware, and many of them have forwarded circulars assuring their customers that no such increase will take place.

The bridge which spans the Murray between Albury and Wodonga was constructed about thirteen years ago. The cost was equally borne, if I remember right, by the two colonies; since its erection tolls have been charged. Up to this last two years the right of collection was leased; latterly the Government have sensibly taken the matter into hand, and made a large profit, or collected a far larger sum than that paid by the original lessees. When the Government took it in hand £500 was considered its value; this last two years, clear of expenses of collection, fully double that rate has been taken. During the rush the tollman did an enormous trade from £60 to £90 per week. This I only state from guess work, but I fancy I am not far out. While on the bridge, I may stay awhile to consider the position of the poor toll collector, and, having done so, I can safely make the statement that if ever there was a Government official overworked and badly paid, this toll collector is the man. Compelled to live in a kind of roomy sentry box—to be awake and active eighteen hours out of the twenty-four every day in the week, not certain even of having that six hours' spell or rest, for he must be present, in fact chained to the bridge for seven days every week—no chance of attending a place of worship on the Sabbath or any day of the week—no opportunity for change of any kind, unless it might be of clothing;—for doing all this and filling a situation of trust, handling over £1300 per year, with a very slight check, if any, upon him, this man is expected to work and remain honest for the munificent sum of 6s. per day—a trifle less than labourers' wages. This tollkeeper is, I believe, a good and an honest man, if honesty is a good policy at such a price; I for one fancy it too cheap.

The Albury people have petitioned Government through the Albury Municipal Council lately, praying that this bridge should be thrown open. The reply received was not favourable. A petition of a similar character was forwarded seven years back. The Albury people state that the Victorian Government are agreeable to forego their share, and think it very hard that the powers of New South Wales should treat them with less consideration or liberality. The allowance or subsidy paid the Municipal Council, and the state of the main roads within the boundaries of the municipality, forms another subject for complaint; and it may be fairly stated that many of the wants of the Albury district might receive a little more Ministerial consideration.

There is another matter—a disagreeable want, but a want nevertheless—that is a good gaol. The present one is of the lock-up kind, surrounded by a wooden fence, high but not very safe. The entire concern is totally inadequate for the requirements of such a large district; at least that is the opinion of all persons I have heard mention the subject. The police of the district are under the supervision of Inspector Singleton, a name not unfamiliar to old residents of Sydney. New quarters are about to be erected in Albury; if I mistake not the tenders have been called for the purpose. Mr. Singleton's district is an immense one; the force under his command numbers fifty-one officers in the town of Albury. Sergeant Lenthall is the next in command. Since the opening of the Victorian line at Wodonga crime unfortunately has increased, the natural consequence of an influx of population.

THOUGHTS OF AN OUTSIDER; THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AGAIN.

(From the November Cornhill.)

SOME months ago I ventured to make some remarks upon the public school scandals which were then entertaining students of newspaper literature. I did not then, nor do I now, affect to enter into the rights and wrongs of the questions at issue. The omniscient persons who tell us day by day what we ought to think about all political and social questions excite my veneration far more than they encourage me to a vain rivalry. Far be it from me to place myself in the seat of judgment and distribute to governing bodies and schoolmasters their appropriate portions of praise and blame. Recognising my incapacity for such a task, I propose only to put into words a few reflections suggested by the very existence of the dispute. The Eton masters have been the unfortunate victims of the last controversy; unfortunate, one may surely call them, whether their conduct has or has not been perfectly right and prudent. Indeed, there is one reflection which is forced upon an impartial person by all these discussions, which may be summed up in the inquiry, who would be a schoolmaster? Is it possible to mention any class subject to such numerous and unceasing vexations? In most professions a successful man attains a position of comparative security, and earns at last the right to call himself his own master. A youthful barrister is more or less a slave to attorneys; but once on the Bench, he is treated with almost superstitious reverence; and there are many humbler havens of comparative quiet into which he may drift from the troublesome storms of earlier life. The clergy, even the bishops, are not unfrequently abused; but they have good safe fortresses in their livings, protected by the sanctity of their calling, and environed by the zeal of at least their own party. Literature is sometimes said, in Scott's words, to be a bad crutch; but it has improved since his day, and has at least this merit, that a man may, if he pleases, conceal himself behind the shield of anonymity, and is therefore freer than most people from the wear and tear of perpetual responsibility. A schoolmaster, on the other hand, is to the end of his days the slave of a numerous and most captious body of masters. He is said to be the ruler of a little kingdom, but he is responsible for his rule to others than his subjects. I do not now speak of those mysterious powers, the governing bodies, who have lately been revealing themselves for our edification, but to the far more vexatious government of the British parent. He is the customer whose tastes the master is really bound to consult; the ubiquitous tyrant, who will punish any oversight with the most rigid severity. A mere outsider cannot draw aside the veil, and knows not how often the parent appears in solid flesh and blood, and forces the unfortunate schoolmaster to explain why his son is not a model of propriety, intelligence, and gentlemanlike behaviour. I guess dimly at his character from the mode in which he relieves his feelings by vehement letters to the newspapers. From the correspondence which enlivened newspaper columns during the dull season, one could form some picture of the genuine parent. Obviously, Major Ponto is still alive. An ungrateful country has provided him with a miserable pittance, on which he finds it next door to impossible to perform an Englishman's second duty—that of keeping up appearances. He has, however, abundantly discharged the first duty, that, namely, of bringing into the world a sufficient stock of young Pontos to obviate any danger of the disappearance of the old name. Every one of his olive-branches is to be cultivated with all the regular appliances; he is to receive an education directed by the first scholars of the country, and depraved by no base reference to utilitarian ends; he is to be taught to eat, drink, dress, and behave himself like a gentleman, or, in other words, to live on the same scale as the son of a duke or millionaire; he is, of course, to be trained in a love of sport and athletic exercise, and with all necessary means and appliances. If all this is not done for such a sum as a half-pay officer can conveniently afford, Major Ponto becomes furious, and writes indignant letters to the newspapers. He proves conclusively that something ought to be done, though he is a little vague as to how or what. When an unfortunate schoolmaster complains that the cost of living is increased, he replies that that is the very reason why his pockets should be consulted. Meanwhile, if any attempt should be made to give practical effect to these complaints, the schoolmaster knows perfectly well that not a hair upon the head of the sacred institution can be touched without making the holy Henry turn in his grave, and evoking a perfect shower of indignant remonstrances from everybody who can boast of an education at our ancient seats of learning. Then there is a band of eager writers in the Press ready to take up the cry which has been raised, and to enjoy the rare sport of baiting a schoolmaster. The dignified gentleman is diverted from his task of inculcating a correct taste in classical composition, and has to try his skill at the rougher game of newspaper controversy. He is bullied by able editors, stung by clever contributors, and when turned out in his cap and gown for public amusement, feels like the proverbial owl in daylight. And, finally, when sufficient attention has been excited, the dignified committee, which calls itself a governing body, is slowly put in motion, and proceeds to vindicate its claims to respect. It has been partly composed of great personages, in the hope that it may be superior to petty interests and to popular clamour. Unluckily, great personages are apt to be at least as sensitive as their neighbours to attacks in the Press; and all committees are very much inclined in ordinary times to follow the lead of the two or three most active or best-informed men. It is well for the schoolmaster if such a body has not begun by meddling too much, and then been frightened by the noise which has been raised; and if it does not accordingly resolve to escape from difficulty at the smallest sacrifice by making a scapegoat of the schoolmaster. In such a case it delivers itself of a good sounding rebuke, to show that it is really alive and useful, and then beats a hasty retreat into dignified obscurity without resolving upon any decided course.

These annoyances, indeed, only occur at rare intervals. Three of our most distinguished schools have been affording sport for the Philistines during the past year; but we may hope that this is the exceptional result of a transitional period. But then consider the permanent worries from which a schoolmaster can never really shake himself free. The very condition of his existence is that he is to be in a state of perpetual worry. Lunatic asylums, I imagine, are not filled so much by the victims of great passions and startling crises as by unfortunate beings whose nerves have been kept at a constant strain by the continuous impact of fretting responsibilities. The dropping of water hollows a stone. Now a schoolboy is an animal whose main object in life is to get into mischief; and every scrape which his fertile ingenuity suggests to him may possibly be the cause of petty vexation to his master. A schoolmaster with a large house is a man who can never call half-an-hour his own. He cannot calculate upon finishing a meal or reading a newspaper without danger of interruption. Except in the holidays, which are not more than enough to give him a chance of recovering his strength, he is exposed to one incessant series of troublesome interruptions. If a boy has a pain in that vague but perverse organ his "inside," if he tumbles into a stream, or has a dispute with one of his fellows, or hurts himself at football, or runs into debt with a confectioner, or breaks windows, or gets into any of the thousand and one little troubles for which the schoolboy has the preternatural facility, he may be starting a series of annoyances which will worry the schoolmaster's life out of him. The parent will hold him responsible for anything that happens; and a temporary relaxation of watchfulness may be punished with tenfold severity. In short, the very theory of a schoolmaster's life is, that you catch the most cultivated scholar and gentleman whom you can get for the money, set him down to be worried by thirty or forty lads, each of whom is too troublesome to be managed at home, and require him by perpetual vigilance to keep them out of any serious mischief. We must add, too, that the more recognised part of a schoolmaster's labour is a severe drudgery to all men who have not specially constituted minds. To be going over and over again the millhorse round of teaching; to be forcing an indefinite succession of thoughtless lads to do the very thing which, of all others, they most instinctively hate, namely, to imitate more or less accurately the process of thinking; to explain the old difficulties, overcome the old reluctance, inflict the old punishments over and over again, must be so dismal a process that, but for the all-reconciling power of habit, one does not understand how any inducement can persuade intelligent men to submit to the task, or how can they discharge it with unshattered nerves. In fact the life is a wearying one; and if some men solve the difficulty by doing their work in a perfunctory and mechanical spirit, we feel a high respect, mingled with a certain curiosity, for the many men who discharge their duties admirably, and contrive, in one way or another, to keep the machinery working with tolerable smoothness.

One explanation is, of course, that there are some very real consolations to be set against these undeniable vexations. A master who does his duty thoroughly may flatter himself that he has done more good, counterbalanced by less evil, than he could have accomplished in almost any other station in life. The cultivation of the growing crop of humanity which is so soon to succeed to our place is certainly a worthy employment of a man's best energies. Some of us are often haunted in later life by a vague misgiving that, on the whole, the world could have got on just as well without us. We have simply been turning some little wheel in the great mechanism of society, which would have revolved just as steadily in obedience to the touch of any other hand. A schoolmaster who possesses the secret of really influencing his pupils' minds may, at any rate, feel that his energies have not all run to waste. Indeed, his danger is, that the consciousness of wielding a power so mysterious and undefinable may be rather too intoxicating.

We talk about the influence which is exerted by eminent men in later life. There are one or two preachers in a generation whose personal idiosyncrasies influence the development of religious thought: there is here and there a statesman who has breathed new life into a nation; and a writer whose inspiration affects thousands outside the little sphere of his personal acquaintance. Upon such men is imposed a responsibility so heavy that it may well turn them giddy. Only by resolutely fixing their eyes on the end to be reached, instead of indulging in the luxurious consciousness of their power, can they escape the danger to their moral nature. They have daily to breathe an atmosphere laden with an incense too easily convertible into a subtle poison. But such men are the rare exception. Few of us can flatter ourselves that we are doing much more than imperfectly transmitting the influence generated at a few centres of thought. We are reflectors, not independent sources of light; and the element which we contribute is apt to be of the confusing or actually darkening variety. If any ordinary person thinks that he can exercise much influence over his kind, a walk along the Strand might, one would think, be sufficient to disenchant him. Let him stop in imagination the first thousand men whom he meets, and ask candidly how many of them can be considered as, even in an imperfect degree, conducting media to the impulses which he would transmit. Nine-tenths of them, at least, live in an intellectual sphere totally different from his own; and one which he has some trouble in entering, even in imagination. The thoughts which are most familiar to him could only be partially interpreted to them by laborious translation into a new tongue. These which occupy their minds are to him profoundly uninteresting. To be able to communicate at all with the great majority of his countrymen, he would require not merely to make them listen, but to make them capable of listening. And even amongst that tenth part, which is more or less on his own level, what kind of hearing can he expect to gain? After twenty, the immense majority, even of intelligent men, become altogether absorbed in the grim work of paying their bills, and what mind they can spare for others either craves for mere amusement, or simply asks to have its own crude notions interpreted into rather more grammatical phraseology. The task of really influencing the adult human being, especially the adult male, and certainly the task of really getting him out of the ruts in which he habitually runs, is environed by so many difficulties that one rather wonders at the persistency with which it is attempted. The secret is, no doubt, that a great part of what is called influence is merely of that kind in which the professed shepherd guesses which way his flock is going, and then moves half a step in advance. If he is rash enough to act on his own conceptions, he very soon finds himself deserted by his followers.

The schoolmaster, however, who has to do with a material still comparatively pliable, may frequently stamp upon it something of his own character. The schoolboy has some docility, loyalty, and enthusiasm; though, often enough, those qualities exist in a somewhat rudimentary state. He is capable of hero-worship; which his teacher, if happy enough to possess the true secret of his trade, can manage to direct towards a worthy object. Probably, indeed, our ordinary language upon this subject rather tends to exaggerate the power which is actually exercised. A good many of the recent discussions about elementary education seem to rest upon an assumption that the boyish mind is a mere bit of blank paper, on which the master can write whatever pleases him. The extreme jealousy professed of the scholastic influence clearly overlooks the plain fact that after all school-life sums up in any case but a small fraction of the total influences which go to form a character. By far the most important part of our education, if something like a bull may be pardoned, is that which we bring into the world with us, and the next in importance is that which we have received by the time we have learnt to speak. The schoolmaster can, for the most part, only direct and regulate within very narrow limits the working of elements already wrought into the very fabric of our characters. When one looks back upon one's childhood, or endeavours to trace out what were the really formative influences, one will seldom, I fancy, turn to the lessons in Latin grammar, or to the sermons in the school chapel, nor even, though that is of far more importance, to the influence of one's companions. The domestic influence, carefully as we endeavour to neutralize it by our system of public school education, still remains incomparably the most important. It traces the main lines which are merely filled up in detail by the combined action of all the other forces. But, whatever deductions may be made a schoolmaster may still exert an amount of influence which is enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition. Tom Brown sees very little of Dr. Arnold; it is only on rare and solemn occasions that the boy and the master impinge upon each other's activities; and the ordinary Tom Brown, at least, is conscious of the Dr. Arnold only as a vague impersonal agency, removed to an indefinite distance above all childish sympathy. A great part of the influence, in fact, is exerted in a merely negative direction, by the removal of vicious boys, and by various precautions against the temptations incident to schoolboy life. That negative operation of school discipline is, of course, of primary importance for the preservation of a healthy atmosphere. But there is also a positive, though frequently a more or less occult, mode of influence, in the magnetic power which a man of lofty character and strong intellect unconsciously exerts over the more generous and intelligent of his pupils. The sense that he is thus powerfully affecting the lads who are to be rulers, and the teachers of the next generation, should be the great consolation for a schoolmaster's worries. No flattery, indeed, is more agreeable than the spontaneous tribute of devotion which an enthusiastic youth pays to the object of his sincere idolatry, before there can be any suspicion of calculating selfishness. If, like other flattery, it has its dangers, it may be rightfully accepted in moderation as sweetening an otherwise wearing and thankless toil.

The whole secret, therefore, of making our schools worthy of their position is to get men capable of wielding this mysterious influence with due vigour and for noble ends. In schools, at least, there is some truth in the aphorism:

Whate'er is best administered is best.

With all the blundering stupidity of our old educational system, it was capable of turning out very excellent products when in the hands of good men; and if the character of the masters should once be lowered, no amount of scholarships to be won by competitive examinations, no improved teaching of science or of modern languages would save the schools from hopeless democracy. The healthy influence of good masters is the salt of the system; and the most vital condition of all reforms is that the profession should be made attractive to the very best men that can be procured. The profession is, indeed, daily becoming of more importance. One fact, not so generally noticed as it deserves, is significant of the change which is going on. A very few years ago the teaching of all classes was almost exclusively in the hands of the clergy; and I see that an ingenious Frenchman, with the national talent for generalisation, ascribes the merits of our public schools to the fact that they were in the hands of unmarried ecclesiastics. The statement about celibacy was of course a blunder, probably due to some vague reminiscence about fellows of colleges. The statement about the ecclesiastical character of the teaching is fast becoming equally inaccurate. At the universities within the last twenty years, the old system was still practically in force. The regular career was for a young man to take orders and serve as tutor until he succeeded to a college living. Cavillers might say that he thus began to teach before he knew anything, and became a country parson as soon as he had become disqualified for any but an academical life; but at any rate the system was coherent. A man might prudently adopt teaching as a profession, because he might look forwards after a certain time to what was in effect a comfortable retiring pension. He was forced to remain unmarried for some years; but there was a permanent home in prospect, and abundant chance of reaching eminence in his profession. Owing to recent changes, a very large proportion of existing college tutors are laymen, and have no particular prospect when they become tired—as middle-aged men generally become tired—of the monotony of lecturing. The difficulty will no doubt be met by new distribution of the college revenues; but with that I have at present no concern. A similar change has taken place at the public schools. A very large number—I believe a large majority—of the junior masters are now laymen; and whether the change be for good or for evil, it in fact amounts to this, that teaching is now beginning to be recognised as a distinct profession. If so, it should have its prizes like other professions, and be supported by a proper system of appointment and promotion. Unluckily, the change has closed many of the old avenues to permanent success. The schoolmaster of the last generation might very likely receive a living from the gratitude of pupils; he might look forwards to one of the headmasterships, which were the great prizes in his own line of life; and possibly in the dim distance there might be revealed to him a seat on the episcopal bench. Many of the old race of schoolmasters climbed by such means to the highest pinnacles of success, as that word is generally understood amongst the professional classes. But a lay schoolmaster has effectually put himself out of the road to any other kind of reward; the headmasterships are practically (I know not whether legally) confined to clergymen, and of course a living is out of the question. He is no more likely to be a bishop than a judge. All that he can expect is to save a moderate sum from his income, or to receive a retiring pension at the end of long and obscure labours. Without attempting to inquire into the propriety of dissolving the connection between the characters of a schoolmaster and a clergyman, the immediate results of the change upon the profession is obviously disadvantageous. The very fact that it has become a distinct profession has limited the number of attainable prizes. The consequence is that, whilst many men have a natural zeal for teaching and consider themselves to be amply repaid by the consciousness of the good they have done, there are naturally many more men made of common flesh and blood who are apt to grow discontented. A young man who has just distinguished himself at the university is tempted by a career which offers him an immediate competence, instead of exacting a long additional training, to be followed by a doubtful struggle for clients or patients. But having once placed himself irretrievably in the path, he gradually finds that it leads to no very encouraging result, and that, unless he can make a profit out of his pupils, he may be turned loose at the end of a hard-working life with no particular reward for his labours. We may hope that, even in such a case, he will not often cut his wife's throat, or take any other criminal means of protesting against the social order in general; but certainly it will not be surprising if he becomes to some extent a disappointed man. One other evil which besets the profession seems to be suggested by some recent events. A man who has done his duty so as to excite the general approbation of all competent witnesses, may, it seems, be turned off at a moment's notice, like a housemaid who has had words with the cook. His place will be filled, if it requires to be filled, by a nominee of the headmaster, who is not bound to give notice to possible competitors, or to assign any reasons for his choice, and who, in short, is in no sense responsible, except in so far as he is interested in the general welfare of the school. The problem of so arranging a system of selection, that the best places may be rewards to the most deserving men, and of granting a tenure of office which shall be sufficiently secure without retaining incompetent performers, is doubtless a very difficult one; but we may venture to doubt whether the present system, which seems to make every headmaster absolute and irresponsible, except so far as he is occasionally worried by governing bodies, can approach to ideal perfection. Certainly it seems to make the position of a subordinate master, already liable to sufficient annoyances, still more precarious and unsatisfactory.

To every evil there is, doubtless, an appropriate remedy to those who will seek for it; and it is not for any outsider to lay down schemes of organization which would require minute local knowledge and careful comparison of facts. I have merely noticed the discouragements of the existing race of schoolmasters as bearing upon the recent edifying discussions. No profession can be in a satisfactory state when undue demands upon the zeal of its members are a normal part of the system. We want men of high character, of the highest educational polish, and possessed as often as possible of that rare and nameless quality—the genuine quality of which the spurious imitation is called "tact"—which enables a man to exert a delicate and intangible influence over unruly boys without undue espionage. The profession which undertakes to discharge these vitally important functions is daily gaining more importance, and yet has not undergone any corresponding improvement in its organization. On the contrary, it would seem that the inducements to become a master in one of our great schools are less than they were a short time ago. The assistant master has less chance of winning great prizes; he has no security that good service will lead to promotion; and he is liable to be worried, not only by the irrepressible parent, but by governing bodies, head-masters, and the daily Press. At the best of times a master has often to lead a dog's life; but even a dog should not be unnecessarily kicked, cuffed, and kept on short commons. "Well," the public replies to all remonstrances, "you charge a good price and ought to make a good profit;" and hereupon springs up a discussion as to the justice of the charges which the unfortunate master makes for the keep of his pupils. We are in a bad temper just now. The price of coals is enough to distract every well-regulated mind. Weekly bills have become an annoyance in every middle-class household. We see very little chance of bullying our coal-merchant, and even co-operative stores scarcely enable us to make head against grocers, butchers, bakers, milliners, and tailors. The schoolmaster, however, professes to be a gentleman, and therefore there is some chance of, at least, hurting his feelings. If he declares that he can't make his house pay on the old terms, we can always tell him of some Dotheboys' Hall, where body and soul are kept together on much more reasonable terms. Whether the figures be right or wrong is a delicate question, into which I do not propose to enter. I would as soon listen to a discussion on the Bank Charter Act in a meeting of the Social Science Association—I can imagine no stronger expression of reluctance—as work my way through the necessary maze of figures. But, at least, the discussion is a lamentable one. There is a very large portion of mankind which finds a gloomy pleasure in always meditating on the fact that it is being done. Unfortunately a propensity to delight in this topic is not confined to the adult portion of mankind. All human beings from the earliest ages are apt to suspect all who come in contact with them of attempts at overreaching; and of all subjects, that in which they take the liveliest interest is that which concerns their stomachs. There is probably no club in the metropolis, no regimental mess, and no college hall, where there is no festering some immemorial grievance connected with the supply of victuals. It is a fixed idea with a large proportion of mankind, and perhaps there is in it some rough justice, that they are being in some way defrauded in regard to their meat and drink. That such discussions, however, should turn up in regard to our schools is particularly unlucky. There are plenty of boys of the inferior variety who will be only too glad to assume a premature censorship of the table; who will look closely at the dimensions of pats of butter, mutter dark suspicions as to a possible watering of their beer, and doubt whether their meat would reach the proper weight in the scales. In short, the essence of the public school system is that the boys should be encouraged to regard their masters as gentlemen, wholly beyond the reach of any suspicion of a sordid desire for gain. The direct tendency of such discussions as those to which we have been invited is to encourage the boys to regard their masters as avaricious tradesmen, seeking to make an unjust profit out of perquisites and cheeseparings. Probably the masters are themselves chiefly responsible for the return given to the discussion; but whoever is to blame, the turn is certainly the worst that could be taken. One may venture a guess that if the masters had been able simply to raise their terms without provoking subsidiary discussions with the governing body, the parents would have taken the change as an inevitable evil, and only grumbled at the rise of prices as one may at times grumble at the rise of the tide. It is only a result of the general perverseness of the whole system of things, and to be explained when we can account for the origin of evil. I do not imagine that schoolmasters would be making their fortunes with scandalous rapidity even if the change had been made; and considering that the prices have not been altered since the Peninsular War, it is not amazing that some change should seem to them desirable.

The controversy, however, having once been set up, an obvious reply is made, which deserves a moment's notice. Why, it is asked, should the masters be liable to such an attack at all? Is it not the radical remedy to remove them from a position so open to abuse? If they choose to combine the characters of innkeepers and schoolmasters, they must expect, like other innkeepers, to have their bills rigorously examined. Let them confine themselves to their proper duties of teaching Latin and Greek, and they will be free from all this unpleasant and degrading responsibility. The proposal has the advantage of summarily cutting a difficult knot; and there is obviously much to be said *for* it. If we were devising Public schools for the first time, it may very well be doubted whether we should ever have hit upon the boarding-house system. But we may go further, and ask whether, under those circumstances, we should ever have hit upon anything remotely resembling the Public schools at all. Would it commend itself to an ordinary mind that a boy should be separated from his family and pitched at random into a mob of his fellows with so little supervision as is even attempted to be exercised under our school-system? Would not any unprejudiced person prophesy that such a plan would generate precisely those evils which we undoubtedly find to exist in some measure: that boys would grow up rough, brutal, and half-taught; that their ideal of excellence would include only those semi-barbarous notions which are realised in a captain of the boats; and that they would suffer from the loss of those home influences which after all, and under any system, constitute the most essential part of any man's education? The levity with which many parents regard the loosening of the family tie, and think it an unmixed advantage that a boy should learn to shift for himself, or, in other words, to be separated by a wide breach of sympathy from his nearest relations, is, I confess, rather surprising to me. But if the system has not produced the evils that might naturally be anticipated in an aggravated form, undoubtedly the saving power has been the influence of the better masters. Some sort of substitute for the family influences is provided by a master of high character. Indirect and imperceptible as are the means by which he works upon the youthful mind, there is undoubtedly a kind of spiritual magnetism, which is of not the less value because you cannot exactly trace out the mode of operation. By unavowed and unostentatious methods, a judicious master can maintain a healthy condition of the moral atmosphere; and even a boy who has scarcely come into conscious relations with him may have caught from him an ennobling contagion. Strike at that, and you injure the vital principle of the system. And this is precisely the danger which the proposal of destroying the present relation of boys and masters seems to overlook. Because the relation is liable to abuse, you would destroy it altogether. If a master is not a gentleman in spirit, awkward consequences may arise; and therefore you refuse to give him the confidence which a gentleman may fairly challenge. The obvious reflection is, that if masters cannot receive that amount of trust, the whole system, of which their high character is the foundation, must be rotten throughout. It should be destroyed, not reformed. Of course it would be easy enough to induce masters to give up the vexatious duty of superintending a household, for the incessant worry of which any profit that they can reasonably be supposed to make is no excessive compensation. You may limit their relations to their pupils entirely to school-hours, and make them mere crammers, preparing the raw material of the childish intellect to be tested by competitive examiners. That is a much easier duty to discharge than that which actually devolves upon them; and doubtless for a moderate salary, most men would be glad enough to act simply as intellectual polishers, without attempting to exert any deeper influence upon the minds and morals of their youths. But then a public school *minus* the influence of the masters—a school in which the rough schoolboy was trusted entirely to his own instincts, hampered by the feeble government of dames and matrons—would certainly lose the characteristic merits of the existing bodies, and probably develope their characteristic defects on a scale hitherto unprecedented.

The true moral, in short, of the recent discussions seems to be of a different kind. That schoolboys should lead less luxurious lives than they do at present is, I doubt not highly desirable; only I am rather afraid that an effective reform will have to begin at home, and that the schools to which any class sends its sons will be pretty certain to reflect the standard of living popular with the class itself. The further conclusion that schoolmasters should not be exposed to such insinuations as have recently been common may also be valid, and perhaps some minor changes in the mode of charging may be desirable. But the conclusion that they should be relieved from the most important branch of their duty because it is liable to some abuse, seems to be an example of that mode of reforming by destroying good and bad together which is a good deal more popular than could be wished. The moral which I have endeavoured to suggest seems to me to be sounder, if not so easy of application. Briefly stated, it is that the increased importance of the profession of teaching should lead to corresponding reforms in the status of the schoolmaster. They will, in any case, be exposed to many vexations; and to make their position secure, honourable, and in every way calculated to attract the best men that can be obtained, seems to be the policy dictated by circumstances. To attempt to point out the precise measures which would be necessary would be altogether beyond the proper province of an outsider.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, February 7.)

MR. Clements, of Bathurst, has contributed a very practical paper on "ROOTS," to the Essays of the Agricultural Society. His information is valuable because it is colonial. If it were European it would prove of little worth; but he has been picking up facts and wrinkles in the neighbourhood of Bathurst for many years past, and now publishes them for the benefit of those who require them. The subject is treated from two points. Roots are regarded as a rotation crop, and the basis of good farming; and as food for cattle and sheep, and a valuable aid to those who graze cattle and sheep for meat. Attention is chiefly directed to the former. The introduction of roots created a vast difference in the agricultural system in the United Kingdom. Before they were grown a large part of the country used to be unoccupied every year. Deadfallow prevailed, and a great loss was sustained. Since the growth of the turnip deadfallowing has ceased. All the land is now under crop, and the cleansing process is effected while the roots are growing, instead of during the interval of no growth. The land is heavily manured for roots, and if the crop is eaten upon the land, the latter is in a high state for a grain crop which follows; if the crop is lifted, carried away, and consumed elsewhere, a large share of the virtue of the manure, together with the fallen leaf of the bulb, remain for the succeeding crop. The land gets the rest required without lying idle, for the turnip demands a very different set of ingredients to the grain crop, and takes its turn with wheat, barley, and oats about once in four years, peas, beans, and clover being of the series. For those who want to know how to go on here with the practical operation of preparing the land, sowing, and harvesting, Mr. Clements' paper will prove a great help. The experience he gives out we may be assured is the result of a great many more failures than successes, and these our readers will be spared if they will only follow his advice. We should have welcomed something more definite for the guidance of selectors as to the economical advantages of this crop. A few calculations would have been well timed, showing how much more could be done by a man on 100 acres of tilled land with ten acres of roots, than with ten acres of anything else. How they would help him to cultivate his land better, restore its strength, and get more weight of meat, milk, and wool from it. This is the point most worthy of consideration, for as yet those who are in the occupation of the land are by no means informed on the subject; they are under the impression that cattle and sheep can be grazed on nothing but grass, which, though a truth in the interior of the country, is not a truth on the sea margins.

Much good will come out of Mr. G. H. Cox's paper on the principles that should govern the breeders of sheep, if it should direct public attention to the necessity of some stringent legislation respecting the only enemy known to the sheep in this colony, namely the dog. Something should certainly be done in this direction at once. If wool is the main spring of our prosperity in this colony, we should give every reasonable protection and facility for the production of it to those whose capital and energies are embarked in pastoral industry. A simple measure to effect this object might be passed this session, if some of our orators would confine themselves to the subjects they have really studied during the next six weeks.

The schedule of the HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is now published. There is nothing particularly observable in it, with the exception of a mowing machine match, which is a novelty, and some special prizes. We do not see a date stated for the show, but expect that it will precede the Central Society's show by about a week, as it did last year. This is an excellent arrangement. So rich a district can always support a society; but still the success of the Hunter River Society depends very much upon the spirited co-operation of a few men who have now sustained it with great ability for upwards of 14 years.

The POTATO on the whole has conducted itself better than was expected in England. Consequently the crop will respond more fully to the demand for food, and will occasion less importation. The roots removed early in August were very little affected with disease, but from the end of that month to the close of the season the blight was severe. The marketable produce is estimated by competent authorities at about 3 tons per acre. The yield available for food is said to be five tons per acre. Since then 1,417,906 acres are under potatoes in the United Kingdom, the total weight of food amounts to 7,000,000 tons, or 1¼ lb. per head per day, for a population of 32,000,000 people. This doubles the crop of the previous year. The London correspondent of a contemporary says:—

> An ample potato supply was about the only circumstance upon which the lower classes could congratulate themselves in connection with the approach of winter. Coal, bread, and meat, are all dear, and the terrible struggle that implies for the poor during the four or five months from November onwards, can be readily understood. The fact that the vegetable which must largely constitute their staple food is abundant and cheap, will afford a little amelioration to their hard life.

Although Mr. Sercombe has been disappointed with the result of the sample of CONDENSED MILK sent to the London International Exhibition, we are glad to receive the assurance that he is perfectly certain of success, and is continuing his experiments with improved machinery. The failure arose through a slight misconception concerning a part of the process, and since the fact of milk being condensable is now well ascertained, and the American and European prepared milk itself is now an article extensively used, there need be no misgivings as to the success of the manufacture here. The demand for milk so treated will be very great. It is wanted for home consumption, and, for export, India, China, the islands of the Southern Sea will consume largely; and nearer home it would be much used. In towns poorly supplied with milk—such as Sydney and Melbourne—the consumption of it would be very great when once the people understood that pure milk was offered them. At present, to a great extent, Sydney is supplied with milk from cows kept in confined premises, and fed on very improper food; so that, in the first place, the milk must be of an inferior description; in the second, it is very likely to be tainted, for nothing is sooner affected by bad smells; and, in the third place, it is generally adulterated with water, and that not even filtered water. Now if the manufacture of this milk were conducted in Illawarra, for instance, consumers might rest assured that the article was of the best description naturally; and as to adulteration, to add more water would be but to augment the labour of condensation, since the process simply stated is the getting rid of the water by the application of heat, and the reduction of the solid nutritive substance to a viscous state resembling honey. Milk in its natural state contains 80 per cent. of water, and when this is driven off nothing else accompanies the water, since the condensed water is tasteless, and presents no sign to the chemist of being anything but pure water. Hence the two substances produced by evaporation are pure milk and pure water. To the pure milk is added for purposes of preservation a small quantity of refined sugar. In America, we are informed, that the sugar is only added to condensed milk for export; when intended for home consumption it is made without, and tastes precisely like natural milk. Milk reduced to this portable form would certainly prove of great use, not only to this city, but in the bush, where cows are not kept, and tea is drunk without this prime ingredient. Milk that can be cut and eaten like butter, and that will keep good during weeks of exposure, must be an article much in demand. In England, at one of the factories, cocoa is prepared for mixture with this milk, and the two are sent out together—milk, sugar, cocoa—needing only a little warm water to make a pleasant and nutritious beverage. Those who are in difficulty as to what to do with their milk should consider this question, which is one, by-the-by, on which Mr. James Manning is about to throw the light of his experience next month, at the rooms of the Agricultural Society.

It may be observed, in conclusion, that it would be well if the butter-makers would attend to the following advice, contained in the report on the Victorian provisions at the London International Exhibition, from an expert. He says:—

> No. 177 (keg of salt butter), exhibited by Jeffry Samuel, Yan Yean.—This was originally fine butter, well made, and good in colour. The flavour has become tallowy throughout; the outside has lost its proper colour, and presents the appearance of tallow. The value at the present time is 56s. per cwt. The stocks of old butter having been nearly cleared out last year, butter of this class is now above its average value. Many experiments have been already tried by exporters to secure the butters from the melting effects of the tropics—all have proved failures, the packages generally used being old porter kilderkins; but we are bound to believe that, inasmuch as butter was formerly exported from Cork, and arrived in Australia in good condition, the same may be done *vice versâ*. We recommend the maker to prepare for this market, from the time it leaves the churn, solid butter, thoroughly cured by a sufficient admixture of salt—say 6 lbs. of salt to 60 lbs. of butter. The difference between its arriving in the state of the inspected tub and fit to compete with good ordinary salt butter would be 40s. per cwt; this allows a wide margin for going to some considerable expense with the package. The casks containing the farinaceous articles at the exhibition, made of silver-wattle wood, indicate that a package might be prepared which would meet the necessities of the case. This should be of well-seasoned wood, not liable to shrink, and as nearly air-tight as possible. It would be desirable, also, to secure a fast vessel for the transit, and a cool place on board for stowage.

The making of butter has been most successfully carried on in Holland, Ireland, and France, and it would be well if the Australian farmers and squatters would adapt the circumstances of their case to the examples to be found in each of these countries. In Holland and Ireland there are regular dairy farmers, who make this calling their sole occupation, and who have a large number of cows, with cowhouses and all other appliances. In France, owing to the subdivision of property, the farmers are producers of smaller quantities, not sufficient in themselves for export; but these smaller quantities are collected by the merchants, who attend the country markets for that purpose, and who carry on, upon their own premises, a regular, sorting, mixing, and packing of the butters so collected. Any Victorian, whilst upon a visit to this part of the world, would find a trip to Cork a remunerative one for gaining an insight into the method of packing there adopted.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

ST. PETERS.—A ballot was taken at the Council Chambers, St. Peter's, on Friday, the 6th instant, for the election of two aldermen, one for each ward, in this municipality, the result being that Mr. Thomas Percival (one of the retiring aldermen) was re-elected for St. Peters Ward, and Mr. Michael Gannon was elected for Cook's River Ward.

PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.—The polling took place on Saturday, at 4 p.m. The returning-officer, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, gave the rough state of the poll:—John Booth, 90; John Good, 86; H. Tucker Jones, 55; James Bergan, 50. The official declaration will be made to-day at 9.30 a.m.

NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—The annual election of aldermen and auditors for this Borough took place on Friday last, the 6th instant. The following is the state of the poll:—Aldermen—James Forsythe, 81; James Peter Best, 67; James Harris French, 57; Abel Baldry, 38; John Frederick Gilham, 30; informal votes, 5. Auditors—John Boyle, 55; Edward Black, 50.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution. "Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADVT.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 7.

Hero (s.), 551 tons, Captain Logan, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers for Sydney—Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. J. H. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis and infant, Mrs. Charles Moss and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dinen and child, Mrs. F. P. G. M'Crae, family (5) and 2 servants, Miss Cole, Miss Carry Richards, Hon. H. B. Fitz, Messrs. Harry Richards, Drayton, James, Maxted, Moorehead, H. C. Wilson, S. Robinson, J. S. Muir, and 26 in the steerage. For Auckland—Mr and Mrs. J. S. Goodwin and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chariton, Mrs. Jenkins and 2 children, Mrs. R. D. James, Miss Gott, Dr. Graham, Mr. R. Cunningham, and 6 in the steerage. Eldred and Spence, agents.

Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Beal, from Rockhampton, via intermediate ports and Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Dutton and servant, Miss Dutton, Mrs. A. Dutton and servant, Mrs. Marshall and servant, Miss Brown, Messrs. A. S. Dutton, J. Marshall, C. Dunn, Sum Kum, Josephson, D. Maclean, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Three Brothers, schooner, 75 tons, Captain R. F. Scott, from Torres Straits. Craigh, agent.

Tartar (s.), 1476 tons, Captain Ferris, from Hongkong January 3rd, via Melbourne 5th instant. Passengers—Colonel Santilands, Messrs. J. Challice, C. O. Donaldson, H. Perkins, D. Forth, G. Pulley, O'Hier, Halton, and 20 in the steerage. H. H. Hall, agent.

February 8.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Wingwood, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Payne, Messrs. Hill, Irving (2), Bellingham, Merton, Amos, Stuart, Quayley, Bundock (2), Bennett (2), and 15 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Egmont (s.), 400 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Noumea 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pelletier and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Strockarck 2 children and servant, Mdlle. Le Moy, Captain Paul de Lavauer, Messrs. A. Bayard, W. Mitchel, De Coutouly, A. Caporn, and 13 in the steerage. Montefiore and Montefiore, agents.

Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Garde, from Merimbula and Eden 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, Messrs. Vale, Chigey, Green, Lelland, Risk, Sattler, Kelland, Gordon, Master Malcolm, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 170 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 6th instant. Passengers—Misses Kelley, Messrs. G. R. Powell, F. A. Powell, Chauval, Southion, Robinson, Stephens, Smith, and 12 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—February 7.

Whitehall, for Shanghai.
Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Phœbe (s.), for New Zealand.

February 8.

Harkaway, for Manila.
Helena, for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.—February 7.

Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. W. G. Grace, Mrs. Gibson, Miss E. Stewart, Mrs G. S. Hume and son, Miss Hawthorne, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. W. G. Grace, G. F. Grace, Bennett, Boult, Gilbert, Bush, Lillywhite, Southerton, Jupp, Greenwood, Oscroft, M'Intyre, E. Humphry, W. C. Bunting, Bunting, jun., J. Conway, B. B. Cooper, G. Gibson, A. Loughnon, C. Barr, S. Cosstick, Bevan, Bramford, Wilkinson, J Boyd, J. Kennedy, Campbell, W. T. White, J. B. Allan, Hawthorne, H. Gleeson, W. H. Sums, Renton, D. Maclean, A. Dixson, and 20 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. M'Cook, Miss Nalan, Mrs. Pennock and 3 children, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Ewen and child and servant, Mrs. Murray, Miss Munce, Mrs. Munce, Miss A. Munce, Miss Frazer, Miss Barnard, Messrs. J. D. Barklay, H. Blake, M. Lyons, J. Arndell, W. W. Gorrick, A. B. Buchanan, W. Forrest, Pennock, A. T. Deloney, W. W. W. Bacchus, C. Hart, Munce, J. H. Yedd, Urquhart, T. Harden, W. Jolly, J. Ewen, W. Archer, W. Murray, E. H. Blunt, W. M'Ardle, R. A. Dowine, and 19 in the steerage.

Phœbe (s.), 416 tons, Captain H. Worsp, for Manakau. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Morry and four children, Mrs. White, Miss Hagger, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buttie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and 5 children, Miss Freeman, Miss Palmer, Messrs. Hills, Howard, O'Callaghan, Benjamin, Stephenson, Smith, Frost, M'Kay, Boring, and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 7.

Will Watch, from Port Stephens, with 33 tons limestone; Ripple, Thomas, from Broken Bay, with 24 logs hardwood, 3000 feet timber, 100 bags maize, 1 coop fowls, 5 cases eggs; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 47,000 shingles; May, from Cape Hawke, with 100 bags maize, 10,000 feet timber; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 130 kegs butter, 28 pigs, 8 calves, 120 bags potatoes, 105 bags grass-seed, 25 sides bacon, 4 cases eggs; Woniora, from Bulli, with 252 tons coal; Ino, Venture, from Newcastle, with 60 tons coal, 190 tons stone; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 115 bags wool, 116 bales hay, 204 bags maize, 36 bags oats, 10 bags wheat, 4 bags bones, 11 bags brass, 2 packages leather, 50 dozen brooms, 70 hides, 1 cask tallow, 8 boxes eggs, 6 packages bacon, 16 coops poultry, 16 pigs, 2 emus, 1 kangaroo, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 150 bales hay, 30 bales wool, 30 bags wheat, 1 coop poultry, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 7.

Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Thomas, Ripple, for Broken Bay; May, for Cape Hawke; Will Watch, Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Amphitrite, for Richmond River; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Venture, for Newcastle; Woniora (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—February 7.

Three Brothers, from Torres Straits: 41 tons pearlshell, 50 lbs. tortoiseshell.

Hero (s.), from Melbourne: 120 bags potatoes, 50 drums oil, 114 cases fruit, 7 cases 3 bales soft goods, 4 pockets hops, 5 packages 20 bundles iron, 6 bars steel, 7 packages, and original cargo for Auckland, 250 tons.

Balclutha (s.), from Rockhampton: 662 oz. 15 dwts. gold, 16 casks tallow, 179 bales wool, 1 bale wool, 123 hides, 3 casks wine, 161 cakes 25 pieces copper, 535 bags tin ore, 22 cases fruit, and sundries.

Tartar (s.), from Hongkong: 96 packages Tin War; 7 packages, Wah Ling; 50 rolls matting, 31 packages, George King and Co.; 100 chairs, Bradley, Newton, and Co.; 1 package, H. Mort; 9 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 314 packages teaf R. F. Stubbs and Co.; 125 packages oil, 100 boxes tea, 318 bags sugar, 72 packages, Sun Kum Tai and Co.; 7 packages, Way Kie and Co.; 687 bags rice, 50 packages, Sun Kum On; 200 packages tea, 56 packages, On Chung and Co.; 159 packages, Shun Kee and Co.; 91 packages, Yee Sing Loong; 74 packages, Sun Wah Loong.

February 8.

Egmont (s.), from New Caledonia: 9 casks grease, 6 bundles sheepskins, 62 empty casks, 67 oz. gold, Montefiore and Montefiore; 65 bags bags beche-de-mer, 4 bags 1 bale fungus, 3 bundles copper, 1 case tortoiseshell, Tin War and Co.; 45 bags beche-de-mer, 7 bags sandalwood, 2 bundles 1 case copper, On Chong and Co.; 105 hides, Saddington and Son; 19 bales 3 half-bales wool, G. Ferguson; 2 casks wine, A. Courvoisier; 1 case, Marie; 1 case, Dr. Durree; 1 case specimens, J. Carpenter; 1 case specimens, W. Walker; 1 parcel, Madame Kechney.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Auckland.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mails by the R.M.S. Tartar, will be closed at the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1874, as follows:—
For registered letters at 10 a.m.
For unregistered letters at 10 a.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets at 10 a.m.
Late letters for the United Kingdom only will be received up to 11 a.m. on payment of a fee of 6d, and until 11.30 a.m. for an extra fee of 1s 6d each letter.
The rates of postage upon letters to Fiji, Honolulu, United States of America, and the United Kingdom are 6d. per ½ oz.
Full information as to rates of postage to all places can be ascertained at the Inquiry office, General Post Office, and at the various suburban and country post-offices.
Letters, newspapers, &c., may be posted in the iron pillar receivers up to 6 a.m., and in the various BRANCH and SUBURBAN POST-OFFICES, up to 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th February, 1874.
All letters, &c., not marked otherwise will be forwarded by the Tartar.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards: January 7: Moneta, ship, 621 tons, Captain Sinclair, for San Francisco.

The schooner Three Brothers returned yesterday from Torres Straits, where she has been prosecuting a trade for pearlshell, and has met with great success, having secured 41 tons shells. She sailed from Cape York on 26th December, and reports the following vessels:—January 3, spoke the Rita, brig, off Barrow Point, bound to Cape York, and wished to be reported. January 23, passed a steamer going north, she had both fore and main topmasts struck. January 24, off String Tide Passage passed a quantity of sawn timber, and a very large ladder, as also a bundle apparently clothes. On January 9 spoke the schooner Rose from Cleveland Bay, bound to Endeavour and same day spoke the Lucy and Adelaide, from Endeavour to Cleveland Bay.

The A.S.N. Co.'s Balclutha (s.) arrived in Sydney at 10.30 a.m. on the 7th instant. She left Rockhampton on the 31st ultimo at 8.30 a.m., and proceeded to Masthead Island with supplies for the steamers Queensland and James Paterson, from thence she proceeded to Gladstone and Maryborough, arriving at Brisbane on the 4th instant at 10 a.m.; leaving again for this port at 10 a.m. on the 5th—thus making an excellent run, from her last port of departure, of 48 hours from wharf to wharf. Captain Beel reports fine weather, with E. and N.E. winds throughout.

The Hero (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.35 p.m. on the 4th instant, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 30 a.m. on the 5th, passed Gabo Island at 12.30 a.m. on the 6th, Cape St. George at 9.30 p.m. same day, entered Sydney Heads at 9 a.m. on the 7th, and arrived at the Grafton Wharf at 9.40. On the passage round, the Hero experienced moderate S.S.W. winds, with cloudy weather and passing rain showers, to Wilson's Promontory; thence to Gabo Island light southerly wind, and light head winds and confused sea to Cape St. George; then moderately from the north, with cloudy weather, much heavy lightning and short head sea until arrival in port.

The manager of the A. S. N. Co. received a telegram on Saturday from Captain Monro, marine superintendent, reporting that he has no doubt of being able to float the s.s. James Paterson in a few days.

The Tartar (s.)—This fine ship, under charter for the conveyance of the mails between this port and San Francisco, arrived on Saturday, from Hongkong, via Melbourne. She is truly a magnificent ship, and far superior in appearance to either the Macgregor or the Mikado. She was built by Messrs. Dobie and Co., of Glasgow, of the very best materials, and forms one of the New York, China, and London Steam Company's fleet. She is 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, 21 feet depth of hold, registers 1476 tons, and is rigged as a three-masted schooner. She has a splendid sweep of a spar deck, which is fitted with steam winches, &c. Attached to the windlass is also a small but powerful steam winch, which purchases the anchors. The steering-house is placed forward, as is now usual in all large steamships; but the steering gear is of the ordinary description. She has nearly a straight stern; but its being finished off with a full length figure gives to the bows a very light and pretty appearance. The engines, built by Howden and Co., of Glasgow, are compound, of 450 horse-power nominal. The cylinders are 90 inches and 48 inches, with a 4-feet stroke. The engine is a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill, and is exquisitely finished; steam is generated in three boilers, with twelve furnaces to each; the consumption of coal per day is 25 tons, and with this the ship can easily attain a speed of 13½ knots per hour; in fact, the Tartar bears the reputation of being one of the fastest screw boats afloat. The whole of the machinery is of the newest pattern, and fitted with every late improvement. The screw is four-bladed on a patent principle. The accommodation for passengers although not so extensive as the Mikado's, will berth forty-five persons in fine large enclosed cabins in the saloon, which is an elegantly-furnished and well-ventilated apartment; attached is a ladies' saloon, fitted with bathroom, &c. The cabins for second-class passengers are not yet completed, but will be found well-ventilated and commodious. In fact, the constructors of the Tartar have evidently done their best to turn out a first-class clipper steamer. She is now on her first voyage, having left London on 8th October, 1873, for China. She made the run to Shanghai, including all stoppages, in forty-one days, and her passages on the coast of Japan have been the fastest on record. It may also be remarked that the Tartar carries a steam-launch on her starboard waist, ready for lowering at a moment's notice. The Tartar left Hongkong 8th January, at 5.30 p.m., and entered the Gaspar Strait on the 14th, calling at Anjer on the following day. Was detained there 15 hours for provisions and water. After leaving that port had from the parallel of latitude of 18° S. strong head winds, and very heavy southerly swell until arrival at Port Phillip Heads on the 30th January, at 7.30 p.m., where she anchored for the night. After being visited by the health-officer next morning, proceeded to Sandridge, making the passage from Hongkong in 20 days 18 hours, steaming time. For want of room could not go alongside the pier until Monday, 2nd February, at noon, leaving again on Thursday, at 7 a.m., for the anchorage in the bay, to swing for adjustment of compasses; left the anchorage at 11.25 a.m., and passed the Heads at 2 25 p.m., doing the distance of 38 miles in 3 hours. From the Heads to port had strong northerly winds. Passed Cape Howe at 5.45 p.m. 6th, and Cape St. George 11 a.m. 7th. Passed the You Yangs, bound south, at 6.25 p.m. the 6th instant, about 7 miles north of the Cape Howe lighthouse. Took pilot off the Heads at 11 p.m. 7th instant, anchored at 11 45 p.m., and proceeded yesterday morning to Smith's Wharf.

The Agnes Irving left Grafton on Saturday, the 7th, at 8 a.m.; crossed the bar same day at 3 p.m.; arrived in Sydney on Sunday, the 8th, at 7 p.m. Cargo: 1419 bags maize 88 bags oysters, 185 mats sugar, 37 bags tin ore, 104 hides, 890 bunches bananas, 2 coops fowls, 7 cases eggs, 2 horses; spars, sails, anchors, and chains from the wreck of the schooner Mary Ann. Experienced moderately northerly winds, with fine weather during the passage. Sunday, 8th, at 8.30 a.m., passed steamer Grafton, with schooner in tow, at Seal Rock Point, going North.

The Melbourne cricketers and the All-England Eleven sailed on Saturday night for Melbourne in the Rangatira (s.) There was a very great crowd on the wharf to give them a parting cheer.

The Schoolboy, barque, arrived yesterday from the Richmond, with a cargo of timber.

The Egmont (s.) left the harbour of Noumea on Tuesday, February 3rd; cleared the reefs at 2.30 p.m. Experienced fresh S.E. winds, with smooth sea, to latitude 29·10, longitude 157·9; thence to Sydney, fresh northerly winds and fine weather. Passed Tacking Point at 6 p.m. on February 7th; Cape Hawke, at 8.30 p.m. same day; Port Stephens at 0.30 a.m. on February 8th; and entered Sydney Heads at 9.45 a.m.

The New England (s.) left Grafton on the 5th; crossed the bar at 10 a.m. on the 6th; entered Sydney Heads at 2.30 p.m. on the 7th. Experienced moderate northerly winds to Seal Rocks, thence to Sydney variable winds, and fine weather throughout. Passed the Helen Macgregor, ten miles north of Smoky Cape. The New England brings up 720 bags maize, 35 bales wool, 50 tons machinery, 10,000 feet timber, 365 bags tin ore, 10 hides, 665 bags sugar, 6 coops fowls, 3 cases eggs, 490 bunches bananas, 930 oz. gold (Joint Stock Bank), and sundries.

The Hunter (s.), from Merimbula and Eden, brings up 200 bales wool, 10 bales sheepskins 4 bales leather, 140 kegs butter, 150 cases maizena, 30 bags oysters, 30 hides, 20 pigs, 5 cases cheese, 380 loose cheeses, 1 horse, 1 cow and calf, 2 casks tallow, and sundries.

A full-rigged ship, bound north, passed Wollongong at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer was telegraphed as being off Cape Otway at 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Wreck of the James Paterson (s.).—From the *Rockhampton Bulletin*, January 28. The following is the report, as furnished by Mr. Springall, with reference to the unfortunate stranding of the above-named steamer. That gentleman states that the James Paterson (s.), Captain G. W. Richards, left Maryborough with three saloon passengers—Messrs. W. G. Ewan, P. Gaskin, T. M'Devitt, and 12 in the steerage, on Tuesday, 20th January, at 10 a.m. (one hour after the Leichardt), and grounded at noon the same day at the mouth of the Mary River. Lay there until 9 a.m. on Wednesday, when she floated off with the tide. On passing Woody Island the weather was very thick, with misty rain; so thick, indeed, that the leading marks could not be seen. Passed the Fairway Buoy, Hervey's Bay, at 1 p.m. the same day, and was off Bustard Head at 11 o'clock that night. Came on deck at midnight, the wind blowing heavily from E.S.E., with dirty and very thick weather. Everything went on well, the vessel steering the usual course, making due allowance for wind and sea and the ebb tide, the ship at the time having the topsail set to steady her. A sharp look-out was kept, and at five minutes past 2 the haze slightly lifted, when Masthead Island was sighted on the starboard bow, distant as well as could be judged, about half a mile. The captain's attention was immediately called to the fact, and he ordered the topsail to be taken in. Before this could be done, broken water was seen dead ahead and close under the bow. The helm was immediately put hard a-starboard, and the engines reversed, and were going full speed astern when the ship struck. The topsail was aback and the engines kept going astern, making twenty revolutions per minute, until she settled down on the reef, and it was found impossible to move her, the tide at the time being about half ebb. Nothing occurred during the night, and the vessel hardened on the reef. The safety of the passengers and crew were looked to most of them going into the fore-cabin, which was dry. At daylight on Thursday, Masthead Island bore north-east, distant about three miles. The wind was now blowing a hard gale from the south and east, and the ship was high and dry on the reef. Swung the starboard boats off the deck ready for lowering. The tide now began to flow, and the people were employed working with the mainsail to keep the vessel stern on to the sea, and prevent her from broaching-to, also dropped the stream anchor over the starboard quarter leading the line forward over the bow and heaving tight, while the engines were kept going full speed astern, with a view to back her off. As the tide rose still higher the sea began breaking over the stern and through the stern ports, driving her higher up on the reef. Finding it impossible to get her off without assistance the engines were put full steam ahead to drive her into smoother water, which appeared some short distance away, and to preserve the lives of all on board, as well as keep her from sustaining further injury. All day on Thursday it blew a hard gale, the ship bumping heavily at high water, and settling down quietly on the reef as the tide fell. At this time the water had risen six feet in the hold, and was above the cylinders in the engine-room, the forehold being dry. At dead low water sent a man over the side to examine the hull, but no damage could be seen, and the water in the vessel sank only three feet, proving that very little injury had been sustained. During the night, which was very dark and hazy, the wind decreased—the ship remaining quite still. On Friday morning, at daylight, prepared the port life-boat with provisions and compasses for a start to the mainland to procure assistance, and at half-past 9 a.m., the tide suiting, the boat was lowered and pulled through the surf, having on board the chief officer, Messrs. Ewan and Stewart, with three of the crew. Got through the broken water without accident, and pulled to windward of the reef and made sail. The sea was very high, but at 5 p.m. succeeded in making Cape Capricorn, and arrived at the pilot station at half-past 8, when a telegram was sent to Rockhampton for immediate assistance. It is stated that on Saturday the afterhold and engine-room were full of water, and in the forehold there was five feet of water; but it is supposed that the water has not reached the cargo in this compartment. It is hoped that the cargo will be saved, subject to the damage from submersion in sea water, and that the steamer will be floated off during next springs, which come on towards the end of the week. It is, however, indispensable to the realisation of this hope that the weather should continue fair, and that the best available engineering skill be brought to bear with all promptitude. Captain M'Lean informs us that the steamer had a small list to starboard, and her head was pointing S. by E.

LOSS OF LARGE ATLANTIC LINERS.

The Ville du Havre (mentioned in Saturday's *Herald*) is the fourteenth large Atlantic liner totally lost, with great sacrifice of life, since 1840. The first great disaster of this class was that which occurred to the Governor Fenner, bound from Liverpool to New York, which was run down off Holyhead in February, 1841, when 122 persons perished. The President, as far as known, foundered in the following month. In August, 1848, the Ocean Monarch was burned off Great Orme's Head, a few hours after leaving Liverpool, and 178 lives were sacrificed. On Christmas Eve, 1852, the St. George, from Liverpool to New York, was burned at sea, with about fifty persons. The George Canning, coming out from Hamburg, was lost, with ninety-six lives, on New Year's Day, 1855. The Pacific, which was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic in less than ten days, disappeared with 186 passengers and crew in 1856, being supposed to have struck on an iceberg. The Austria was burned in mid-ocean with 471 souls on board in September, 1858; and the Indian was lost off Newfoundland, with 27 lives, in November, 1859. The Hungarian, with 205 persons, went down near the coast of Nova Scotia in February, 1860; and 240 lives were lost in the wreck of the Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race in April, 1863. The City of Boston was probably wrecked on an iceberg in February, 1870, with several hundred victims, not one of whom has been heard of since. 34 perished in the wreck of the Germania, off La Rochelle, in December last. The collision between the Northfleet and the Murillo in January caused a loss of 300 lives, and about 560 were sacrificed in the wreck of the Atlantic on the 1st of April.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Coorong, barque, Slater, from Sydney, with 700 bags flour.
February 6.—Essie Black, barque, Sivier, from Sydney.
February 6.—Nautilus, barque, Blockley, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Sarah Ann, barque, Booth, for Melbourne, with 810 tons coal.
February 6.—Sarah, brig, Moore, for Melbourne, with 312 tons coal.
February 6.—Charles Moreaun, French barque, Hamon, for Manila, with 489 tons coal.
February 6.—Albion, brig, Robinson, for Auckland, with 360 tons coal, 25 tons coke.
February 6.—Island City, barque, Brown, for New Caledonia, with 166 head cattle, 2 horses, 3 tons hay.
February 6.—Stag, barque, Fielding, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.
February 6.—Union, barque, Sherlock, for New Caledonia, with 440 tons coal, 40 boxes soap.
February 6.—Eleanor, barque, Coleman, for Lyttelton, with 575 tons coal.
February 6.—Wellington, ship, Hill, for Wellington, with 950 tons coal, 1900 felloes, 22 cedar logs.
February 6.—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

February 3.—Lady Emma, from Adelaide.
February 4.—Boomerang (s.), from Endeavour River.

The Lord Ashley (s.)—Mr. Nightengale, of the Boomerang, informs us that the Lord Ashley arrived in Cleveland Bay last Sunday week, having experienced the full violence of the hurricane after leaving Rockhampton. During the storm she lost her foremast by the board, her maintopmast, and a boat, together with seventeen horses, and the forward bulwarks and a quantity of deck cargo. There were no lives lost, so far as was ascertained. The Lord Ashley was still at Townsville when the Boomerang left, the crew absolutely refusing to proceed to sea again in her in the state she was in.—*Brisbane Telegraph*, February 4.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 4.—Albion (s.), from New Zealand; Flying Squirrel, from Solomon Islands.

DEPARTURES.

February 3.—J. M. Long, for Newcastle; Laura, for New York.

There is a number of first-class iron clippers at present in Hobson's Bay, all discharged or nearly so, but the rates of freight just now offering are not such as to induce them to load here. As a consequence, such very fine ships as the Thomas Stephens, Dharwar, Patterdale, Cianranald, Marpesia, City of Delhi, and City of Athens are proceeding elsewhere for cargoes. Two or three of these vessels will clear out for India direct in ballast, and the others will go on to Newcastle, N. S. W., to load coals either for India or San Francisco. It is said that vessels are also clearing out from Adelaide in ballast, in preference to accepting the low rates ruling there.—*Argus*, February 4.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 3.—Moneyrick, from Newcastle; Mary, from Edithberg.

NEW CALEDONIA.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.—Rapia (late Wanui) (s.), under canvas, for Sydney.
February 3.—Australian Packet, for Sydney; P. C. E., for Newcastle.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

February 3.—Ellen Morris, 19 days from Sydney; Planter.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Poonah, Francis, Thorp, from London; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.
February 7.—Penola (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—City of Brisbane (s.), H.M.S. Basilisk, from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
Feb. 7.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
Feb. 8.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.	Light, and cloudy.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—February 7.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	
Tenterfield	NE. Fine, very hot	NE. Fine, hot	
Casino	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine	
Grafton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Clarence Heads	NE. Sultry, like storm	NE. Fine, sultry	
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Sultry	
Port Macquarie	SNE. Fine	W. Fine	
West Kempsey	SNE. Fine	W. Fine	
Armidale	W. Fine	W. Like storm	
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine	
Gunnedah	SW. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Fine, hot	
Narrabri	NE. Fine	Calm. Sultry	
Wee Waa	NW. Fine	SW. Hot, like storm	
Pilliga	W., strong. Fine	SW. Fine, close	
Walgett	E. Cloudy, like rain	S. Fine	
Brewarrina	S. Fine	Calm. Hot	
Bourke	Calm. Hot	Calm. Very hot	
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Cloudy	
Murrurundi	W. Fine	Calm. Hot, cloudy	
Singleton	W. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine	
Maitland	Calm. Dull	W. Very hot	
Port Stephens	SW. Dull, sea smooth	Calm. Very hot	
Newcastle	NW. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine. No sea	
Barrenjoey	NE. Cloudy	NE. Fine	
Windsor	Calm. Dull, cloudy	NE. Fine, very hot	
Sydney	NW. Cloudy	NW. Fine	
South Head	NW. Cloudy	NW. Fine, sea smooth	
Wollongong	NE. Fine	NE. Fine	
Kiama	NE. Warm	NE., light	
Jervis Bay	NW. Rain	NE., light	
Goulburn	NW. Fine	W. Fine, hot	
Braidwood	NE. Fine	W. Cloudy	
Araluen	N. Fine	NE. Fine	
Moruya	N. Fine	NE. Fine	
Queanbeyan	NW. Fine	W. Fine, hot	
Bombala	Calm. Fine	W. Cloudy	
Cooma	NW. Fine	N. Fine	
Eden	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot	
Gabo Island	Calm. Close	Calm. Close	
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Warm	
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, very hot	
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, very hot	
Kiandra	S. Fine, close	SE. Fine	
Albury	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot	
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	NW. Dull	
Bathurst	W. Fine	NE. Hot	
Carcoar	W. Fine, hot	S. Cloudy	
Hill End	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Tambaroora	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, hot	NW. Cloudy	
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Cassilis	Calm. Sultry	Calm. Sultry	
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Wellington	W. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine	
Dubbo	E. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Orange	NW. Fine	NW. Fine	
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Grenfell	NE. Fine	Calm. Hot	
Young	W. Fine	Calm. Close	
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine	
Urana	Calm. Fine	S. Fine	
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Sultry	
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot	
Balranald	NE. Fine, hot	S. Fine, close	
Euston	NE. Fine	SE. Fine, cloudy	
Wentworth	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Fine.	
Victoria.	3 p.m.	Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SW., light. Fine	29 772	72°
Queenscliff	SSW., light. Fine	29 03	75°
Cape Schanck	NW., light. Hazy	29 59	68°
Cape Otway	NW. Fine	29 664	67°
Portland	NW. Cloudy	29·818	65°
Port Albert	S., light. Clear, fine	29·846	70°

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CAMERON'S RAVEN TOBACCO.—The undersigned having the sole control of this favourite brand of Tobacco, are prepared to treat with wholesale buyers of duty paid parcels on liberal terms.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

MARRIAN'S NEW BREW ALE.—Just arrived by the Ann Duthie, and on Sale by the undersigned, the first shipment of this season's brew of the above well known brand.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ALLSOPP'S BULK ALE.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent in New South Wales for this well-known and favourite brand of Draught Ale, are in receipt of the first shipment of this season's brew, to land from the Sydenham, and are prepared to supply the No. 3, and Pale Ale, at prices which may be known on application.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open for the conduct of all usual Banking business at COOKSTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER, in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 21st January, 1874.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES are granted by the VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. A FURTHER REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT. is made when Life Assurance is combined with Guarantee.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Res. Sec.
Offices, New Pitt-street, opposite Herald Office.

DR. W. E. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, with Dr. Sir James Clark's and other medical certificates. Proprietors, LEDIARD and TOWNSEND, New York.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO. Sole Australian Agents.

NEW SEASON'S ALES and PORTER.—Trent, Berry's, Marrian's. Shipments of the above now landing ex Dartmouth and Ann Duthie.
TUCKER and CO., 379, George-street.

MANUFACTURERS of CLOTHING, and Boots, Shoes, Harness Makers, and others are respectfully requested to inspect our
NEW WHEELER and WILSON MACHINE.
For Leather, Moleskin, Heavy Cloth, Linen, and all kinds of material containing starch
IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
Machines can be had on the most liberal time-payment system.
LONG and CO., Agents, 287, George-street.
Beware of imitations.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS TEAS.
The last cargo of the season for this market.
NEW TEAS, ex Cito, from Foochow,
for sale by auction, by CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, under instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. The trade are requested to take samples for liquoring (previous to being submitted by the hammer), which may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY
INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
This Bank allows interest on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, calculated on the minimum monthly balances up to £1000.
For credit balances exceeding £1000 special arrangements can be made.
F. A. A. WILSON, Manager.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR SCHOOL.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALLIST for 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, for Artificial Teeth.
Painless extraction by aid of nitrous oxide gas.

PORTMANTEAUS made to order. Large stock on hand; repairs done. Lancashire, 121, Bathurst-st. E.

THE POWERFUL Antibilious Properties of BRISTOL'S PILLS are not their only virtue; they are besides a splendid tonic, a thorough yet safe cathartic; a sure cure for indigestion and dyspepsia; safe for the weakest, yet strong enough for the most robust. In short, they are an unfailing source of good health to those who use them, without any of the griping, sickening, or weakening effects produced by the operation of other pills.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS
Genuine Murray and Lanman's FLORIDA WATER.
For SALE in parcels by
EDWD. ROW and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, at 11 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
Last Cargo of the Season.
Full Flavoured new TEAS, ex Cito, from Foochow.
CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES, 336, George-street.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

The members of the Glasgow Conservative Association, in presenting Mr. Disraeli with an address, which drew from him a clever political speech, incorporated into their address the following paragraph:—"We can say for ourselves, as for the Conservative party in general, that we are no enemies of progress. We are all well aware that no human institutions are perfect, and that changes in our laws must constantly be required to meet the ever-changing circumstances of the country." If that is the creed of modern British Conservatism, then, indeed, the Conservatist party in Great Britain may have a new lease of power; for there can be no doubt that in an old wealthy and settled country like Great Britain, where there are so many vested interests, where every change must injure somebody, and where it is so difficult to see the results of change, Conservative progress will be more acceptable to the influential classes than radical reform. The great vice of the Conservative party has been its indisposition to admit the necessity for progress—its fondness for finality, and its craving for a "rest-and-be-thankful" period. It was said of the French immigrants when they returned to France, that they had learnt nothing, and forgotten nothing. The greatest event of modern Europe had transpired, and they wished to forget the French revolution as a hideous nightmare. The art of war had changed under Napoleon, thrones had been tumbled about and kings toppled off, and they wished every Royal personage to be reseated, and everything to go on again, as if nothing had happened. For the benefit of the present generation the Count de Chambord perpetuates this spectacle of a Conservative refusal to recognise accomplished facts. He has practically declined a throne, because he cannot have it as it only can be had in the year 1874. He wishes to restore as Henry V. the old monarchy, and the old flag, but he cannot work the miracle of making the sun dial of Paris go back ten degrees, and as he cannot have the possible he will not have the actual. He leaves France a Republic under the sway of a soldier, rather than assist in constructing a kingdom with constitutional guarantees.

The phrase "Conservative progress" implies that change is consistent with the retention in political institutions of all that is still good and vital—that it is possible to meet new wants, to provide for fresh conditions, and to discharge new obligations without the necessity of any revolutionary reconstruction, or without making any more alteration than is absolutely necessary for the emergency, And there can be very little doubt that intelligent Conservatives are increasingly coming to the conviction that dislike to change, simply because it is change, is as unreasonable as the passion for change for the sake of change. There is no such thing in the world as absolute fixity. Everything is in movement, and wisdom consists not in the attempt to arrest this movement, but to guide it.

On the other hand educated Liberals are perhaps in the present day somewhat less clamorous for organic changes, and less disposed to entertain exaggerated expectations of the benefit of change. They have come increasingly to see that political changes are often more superficial than deep—that many things have to be taken into account that reformers do not think of, and that while politicians often fail to a very large extent of what they intended, they bring about results which they never contemplated. Mr. Edward A. Freeman, who is a writer of the decidedly Liberal school, has in a recent paper on the growth of Commonwealths very strongly enforced the lesson that valuable constitutional changes have been slow changes—changes of form to meet a change of substance, changes of name to meet changes in things, and a sloughing off of old skins when a new skin has grown up underneath. He impresses strongly on reformers the fact taught by history, that all the satisfactory constitutional reforms were slow and gradual—that they met a want and did not anticipate it, and that they were always made with an eye rather to practice than to theory. "Change," he says, "radical change, which is not the mere improvement of detail, but which breaks the continuity of institutions, is in itself an evil. * * The way to make change lasting is to change as little as possible—to make no innovation beyond what is absolutely needed to bring about the object in hand. * * * The wisdom of our forefathers consisted in always making such changes as were needed at any particular time; we may freely add in not making greater changes than were needed at that particular time."

If we put the language of the Glasgow Conservatives side by side with that of Mr. Edward Freeman, we do not find any very great difference of expression. Both the Conservative and the Reformer say very much the same thing. Both admit that change is necessary; both admit that the continuity of public institutions ought to be preserved; both admit that revolutions ought to be avoided by anticipations; that reforms should be effected when needed, and stop at the necessity. In theory all our educated Conservatives seem to be reformers, and all our educated reformers seem to be Conservatists. But this approximation in theory still leaves open the old amount of difference when the theory has to be practically applied, because there is as much room for dispute as ever, whether any particular change is needed or not needed, or whether it is sufficient or excessive. The two opposite parties are scarcely less parties or less opposite, because each has pruned its programme of some of its extravagancies.

Mr. Disraeli carefully abstained from telling the Conservatists of Glasgow what amount of reform was to be considered as conservative; he merely attacked what the Whigs had done, and justified his description of it as "blundering and plundering." On the other hand, when he was last in office he out-Whigged the Whigs by carrying a Reform Bill considerably in excess of what they had wished or ventured to propose; but this was done less from Conservative instinct than as a political *coup d'état*. It was a bold attempt to make the Conservatists popular with the country, and it has had the effect of making the public believe that there may, after all, be as much obtainable from a Conservative party, which generally discourages change, as from a Liberal party, which is always clamouring for reform. So much is this the case that it is becoming rather difficult to distinguish a Liberal Conservative from a Conservative Liberal, and it is impossible to see whether organic reform is most likely to come from Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli.

The result of the elections, so far as we have had them telegraphed at present, would seem to indicate that the country is somewhat disposed to try another experiment in putting the Conservative before the Liberal.

The popular branch of the Legislature attaches great importance to the power of the purse; and it is upon its exclusive right to initiate bills for imposing or repealing taxes,—to grant supplies and supervise the public expenditure,—that much of its supremacy as the chief governing body of the State is founded. The Lower House has, therefore, shown itself extremely sensitive in regard to any invasion, real or supposed, of its privileges in this respect; and we suppose nobody will be inclined to find fault with them for resolutely resisting any attempt which may be made to interfere with them in the exercise of their undoubted functions. A good deal of bunkum is, no doubt, preached on the score of privilege; and under the specious pretence of upholding the powers of one branch of the Legislature, the rights of the other are too often ignored by those who are mindful only of their own importance, and who implicitly subscribe to the dictum that "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

We do not quarrel with the warmth with which some members of the Assembly proclaim, in season and out of season, the right of their chamber to control the public expenditure; but we suspect that a good deal of it is mere fustian intended to work upon popular prejudices for the purpose of effecting ulterior objects. Whether this be so or not, we are entitled to look for more sincerity and more conscientiousness on the part of the Assembly in the exercise of their much-vaunted, albeit, not sufficiently valued, privileges. Their theory is unexceptionable; but their practice is, we fear, sadly inconsistent. All privilege implies corresponding duty, and the right to look after the public purse involves the duty of doing it.

The present House is justly entitled to credit for the regularity with which many of its members have attended in their places; and, on the whole, there has been perhaps as much time devoted to public business as in any former Parliament. We do not know that the present Assembly is either better or worse than a score of similar bodies in other English speaking communities; but in regard to many questions involving the voting away of the public money, the House frequently betrays a very feeble sense of responsibility, if indeed hon. members do not altogether abandon their duty. It may be all very well to suppose that Government exists for the purpose of protecting life and property; but, as a matter of fact, the political intelligence of many constituencies and, almost as a natural consequence, of many representatives, is so dim that it has come to be considered that the chief functions which Government is expected to discharge are to make roads and dispense charity. This habit of clamouring for "a fair share of the public expenditure," as the thing is euphuistically put, has had a most demoralising influence on the public life of the colony, and the tendency is from bad to worse. The scramble is not always confined to the constituencies, but individuals, with claims for compensation, also go in for a share of the plunder. It would not be difficult to mention a score, or a hundred of sturdy beggars who, without the smallest legal or moral right to a grant of public money, have successfully assailed the Treasury chest by laying siege to Parliament. There may have been some instances of defeat, but every such inglorious failure must be attributed to blundering and incapacity, rather than to the lack of generous appreciation on the part of Parliament. The petitioner for a pension, or the applicant for compensation, must have been too gingerly in his proceedings, or he cannot have shown a wise discretion in the selection of his agent. All that is necessary for a successful campaign is perseverance and discrimination; and the case must be very "fishy" indeed for which ten or a dozen votes cannot be secured. No plan of operations of this nature can be expected to succeed without a judicious canvass; and he must be a sorry hand indeed who cannot work upon the sympathies and the credulity of say half-a-dozen members, and by timely "button-holing" extract a promise of the required vote. Nobody will have any interest to undertake a similar canvass on behalf of the public; and in politics there is no such thing as an "immoral" promise. Some few gentlemen who are "troubled with a conscience" may think it expedient to hear the other side; and, as a matter of fact, discussion does take place; but then of what avail is argument to men who are convinced in advance, and who are prone to obtain a reputation for benevolence at the public expense? It sometimes happens, as in the case of the pension to Dr. Lang, that the hon. gentleman "who has charge of the motion," represents the constituency of the persons whose individual interests are at stake; but it is by no means necessary that there should be the faintest trace of a political connection between the member and the client. Thus it was perfectly compatible that an hon. member who had always represented a constituency near the sea coast should be instrumental in obtaining compensation for some ill-used squatter on the Lachlan.

In a body consisting of seventy-two members, who are called upon, as the supreme tribunal of the country, to adjudicate upon a matter of which they can know little or nothing before it comes to be fairly discussed, it is lamentable that many can be easily talked over, and that there are others who, from party predilections or from considerations of friendship, may be induced to take a favourable view of a particular case. Whenever that is practicable, all that is necessary to achieve a victory is good whipping-in, and the selection of a suitable occasion on which to commence the onset. Any one who takes the trouble to refer to the divisions on cases of this sort will find that they are commonly decided in a House of less than twenty-five members, and in some instances there have been not more than twenty-one or two. Where, then, are the fifty?

Another remarkable feature in these divisions in Committee of the Whole on resolutions for placing money on the Estimates is that the leaders of the Opposition almost invariably vote in favour of the motion whenever it is opposed by the Government. If the resolution is proposed by a member of the Opposition that appears to be sufficient to obtain the concurrence of the leader on that side of the House, and if brought forward by a supporter of the Government what better opportunity could offer of seducing the hon. gentleman from his adherence to the powers that be? In either case there is a strong probability of exhibiting the Government in a minority, and that in itself is a temptation hardly to be resisted. No doubt similar considerations of expediency and advantage are apt to influence Ministers in the course which they themselves pursue; and the influence of motives such as these are not always counteracted by that sense of direct responsibility to Parliament which compels men in official positions to view questions of the kind more attentively, and more in the light of public interests. Men who have had long experience in Parliament, and especially men who have had the advantage of official training as Ministers of the Crown, must be supposed to be better qualified to judge of the principles involved in applications such as those to which we refer than others who are new to public life, and the country is entitled to expect from them that these shady claims for compensation which are continually cropping up shall be closely scrutinised, and that no considerations of party warfare or personal feeling shall prevail over a just regard for the public welfare.

The Stephen Testimonial Fund.—We are requested to call attention to an advertisement convening a meeting of the general committee for this afternoon, in the Agricultural Society's Room, at 4 p.m.

Roman Catholic Church at Woollahra.—Yesterday afternoon, the Most Rev. R. B. Vaughan, the Coadjutor Archbishop, laid the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic church at Woollahra, on an elevated spot, between "Orielton" and the Edgecliff Road. The site selected for the intended edifice is some land hitherto occupied by the wooden building used for a temporary church, and as a schoolhouse; and in this enclosure—notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather, more than two thousand persons assembled, at about 4 p.m., to witness the ceremony. This number continued steadily to increase until half-past 4 o'clock, when the Archbishop arrived. He was assisted in the ceremony by the Roman Catholic clergyman in charge of the district (the Rev. Mr. Leaming), and by seven other priests, wearing surplices. Amongst the clergy in attendance were the Very Rev. Deans Sheridan and Forde, and the Rev. Messrs. Coletti, Garavel, Kelk, Kelly, P. O'Farrell, Riordan, and Barzanti. Amongst the laity were Mr. Butler, Q.C., Mr. R. Coveny, Mr. Coveny jun., Mr. John Barlow, Mr. Guilfoyle, Mr. M'Ewan, Mr. J. Madden, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. D. O'Connor, and Mr. D. M'Mahon. Archbishop Polding was not present. The ceremony began with the preliminary forms prescribed by the Roman Pontifical; after which, the Archbishop, wearing his mitre, and vested in a magnificently embroidered cope, sprinkled with holy water a place marked by a wooden cross. The prelate then (with the cantors) chanted the 83rd Psalm, *Quam dilecta*, reciting afterwards the necessary prayers, commencing with "O Lord God, whom heaven and earth cannot contain," &c., &c. The Litany of the Saints was next sung, and after that the antiphon "Mane surgens," with the psalms "Nisi Dominus," and "Miserere mei Deus." The "corner stone" was then laid by the Archbishop, with all the accustomed formalities. The Archbishop and the officiating clergy (preceded by a cross-bearer) then passed round the boundaries of the edifice, singing the psalms, &c., and reciting the prayers provided for the occasion. The service being ended, the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan briefly addressed the people, exhorting them (according to ancient usage) to contribute liberally towards the building of the church, to be dedicated to the worship of God, and to be named after St. Joseph. The Archbishop said that he took a particular interest in that church, because it was the first which had been founded in the Archdiocese since his arrival in this colony. He should give all the assistance that he could to their zealous priest, in order to have that church completed for use as soon as possible; and he did not doubt but that it would be soon finished for the glory of God and for the promotion of the salvation of man. In the erection of this, and of all other churches, he desired it to be understood that all subscriptions given would be distinctly acknowledged, and the expenditure and appropriation of the moneys exactly accounted for. He hoped, if their had ever been any difference of opinion as to the mode of the erection of this structure, that they would now all cordially unite for its completion, emulating, according to their means, the liberality of King David and of King Solomon. Those who had pleasant comfortable homes should not be content to worship God in a structure like that wooden building. Mr. Butler, Q.C., speaking for himself and for the laity, expressed his great satisfaction at the assurance of the Archbishop that definite statements of receipts and expenditures would in future be given to all contributors to churches, and in proof of his hearty satisfaction and approval he subscribed £25. The subscription was then begun with a praiseworthy liberality, and, in a very short time, nearly £300 was collected and handed over to the Archbishop, who appeared to be much pleased with the liberality and goodwill of the people. The style of St. Joseph's Church, Woollahra, is to be early English, the plan consisting off an oblong (35 feet by 80 feet) forming the nave, with an entrance to the street above. There will also be a side entrance in the second bay. At the north end is a chancel 14 feet by 20 feet, opening on to the body of the church by a lofty arch. On the east side of this chancel is the sacristy, and on the west a small "lady chapel." The walls are to be of brick, 16 feet high, on stone foundations. The church will be lighted by eight windows, and it will have an open roof. The design for the interior is appropriate and elegant, and there is to be a cross surmounting the southern gable outside, toward the street. The whole design reflects much credit on the architect, Mr. William Bowles, of 181, Castlereagh-street Mr. Duncan, of Paddington, is the contractor for the stone and brick work; and Messrs. Thornton and Weight are contractors for the finishing trades.

The Effect of a Thunderstorm.—Mr. Zions states:—"On Saturday evening the outside awning of my premises, I believe, was struck by lightning about half-past 10 o'clock; it smashed three panes of glass 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches wide, and quarter of an inch thickness. It fell from a height of about 20 feet, and had it fallen upon anyone passing would have proved fatal. Two females were standing near the spot, one of whom, with fright or from the electric shock, fell down in a fit, and was in that state for some considerable time."

New Caledonia.—We are in receipt of papers from Noumea from the 7th of January to the 28th. The Tamoa sugar mills were inaugurated on the 15th of December last, in the presence of the Chief Justice of the colony, and many other influential colonists. The Tamoa mills form, it seems, the seventh establishment of the kind now in New Caledonia. Tamoa is about 50 kilometres from Noumea. The Governor De La Richerie continues to visit the out-stations of the colony. He went from Noumea to the Isle of Pines, and to the east and northern coasts in the beginning of last month. The *Moniteur* states that the steam transport Vire had, on the 28th ultimo, returned to Noumea from Campbell Island. The Vire remained 26 days at anchor at Port Perseverance. Campbell Island is the islet at which, on the 8th December next, a French Commission is to watch the passing of the planet Venus across the disk of the sun. The Vire is to go to Sydney when the time comes, and bring the members of that commission up to Campbell Island. Monseigneur Vitte—Bishop of Anastasiopolis, and Vicar Apostolic of New Caledonia—arrived in Noumea by the Egmont on the 28th January. He was received with public honours, and, having first visited the principal church, paid his respects to Governor De La Richerie at Government House.

Terrific Thunderstorm.—On Monday evening, 2nd instant (the *Illawarra Mercury* reports), one of the most severe thunderstorms ever experienced on the South Coast, passed over this district. The clouds appeared to issue forth as it were actual streams of vivid fire—at one time in a horizontal form, and the next moment perpendicular. We have not heard of any damage having been done in this part by the electric fluid; but we learn from our Shellharbour correspondent and others that some hair-breadth escapes occurred in that neighbourhood from the effects of the storm, which must have raged in all the fulness of its fury over that neighbourhood. In addition to several trees having been shattered by the lightning west of the village of Shellharbour, the residence of Mr. David Lindsay in the same direction was struck, part of the saddleboard and a few of the shingles being torn from the roof. The inmates of one of the rooms, including Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, were at the same time struck to the ground, and for a brief period remained insensible, but fortunately they are none the worse for the shock so nearly fatal to them. A strong sulphurous smell pervaded the house for some time after the occurrence. Every person on the premises experienced the shock to some extent, and as may well be imagined, were at once possessed with feelings of terror and thankfulness. It is the opinion of many persons in the neighbourhood that the heavy rain falling at the time prevented a conflagration of the premises.

A Very Old Hand.—There is at present residing in David-street, Albury, a man named Michael Millett, who, according to his own and other persons statements, must have turned his 106th year. Michael Millett was born on the 2nd October, 1768, in Ballinrobe, county of Mayo, Ireland. He was thirty years old, as he himself says, "a sturdy farming man," when the French landed at Killalla, and remembers well several incidents during the rebellion of '98. At the age of 60 he was expatriated to this colony—his crime illegal possession of arms—in other words, "Whiteboyism," and came out in a ship with a name sounding like the words Lark, Skylark, or Lanark; at that time he could not speak one word of English. He worked about the Cowpasture for about fifteen years, and spent some time at Richmond; he came to Albury twenty-five years ago, and worked at farming up to about eleven years back, when he commenced to grow rather feeble, and having some little property retired from labour. He is now living on his own ground, supported by the fruits of his industrious long life, some worthy persons having invested his store in such a manner that to his death he will maintain independence. Millett was never married, always lived temperately, is now hale enough but almost bent double, originally 5 feet 9 inches in height. Millett's brother, the youngest member of the family, is also a resident of Albury, and although considerably over fourscore at the present time, is constantly engaged at farm work, and can perform a very fair day's labour. Michael up to this time requires very little aid about his cottage; although his movements are very slow, yet he manages without much assistance. As before stated, Millett could speak naught but his own (the Irish) language when he landed in this colony, 46 years ago. Strange to think, when Mr. Joyce (a gentleman engaged in the Customs' Department, Albury) made his acquaintance he had forgotten almost every word of his native tongue, and knew little but English—this was about 10 years ago. Mr. Joyce came from the same county as Millett and can speak Irish fluently. Feeling an interest in Millett, he spent many an hour during the last few years in his company, and gradually the old language returned, bit by bit, until now the two can converse together in their mother tongue. Mr. Joyce is impressed from these conversations, and the statements made at times by Millett, that he is fully the age he states, over 106.

British Lightships.—The *Nautical Magazine* informs us that there are fifty lightships stationed round the coasts of Britain, each manned by a crew of eleven men—master, mate, and nine seamen—seven only of whom are on board at a time. The master and mate have alternate months ashore, each seaman two months afloat and one ashore. During the last fifteen years not one has broken from her moorings, neither has a station been deserted for five minutes either in fair weather or foul, storm or calm; but, from sunset to sunrise, every light has shone out, fulfilling the object of its mission. The period of service for light vessels round the English coast is seven years, at the expiration of which term they are thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Fat Stock.—Mr. W. Fullagar reports having sold for Mr. B. Richards 74 bullocks, averaging £8 5s. each; 21 cows at £7 4s. 9d., 5 culls at £6 1s., 5 ditto at £3 15s.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with several members of the Russian Court, have arrived at Moscow.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The German Parliament was opened by an Imperial speech. It expresses confidence in the efforts of the Great Powers to maintain peace.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Alderman Cotton, and Messrs. Hubberd and Twels (Conservatives), and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen have been returned for the City of London. Two Conservatives have been returned for Westminster. For the electorates of Chelsea, Marylebone, Southwark, and the Tower Hamlets, Messrs. Ayrton, Fawcett, and Jacob Bright were defeated, and Mr. Thomas Hughes retired. Mr. Roebuck has been re-elected for Sheffield. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington has been re-elected for Radnor.

Four hundred and thirty members have been returned. The Conservatives gain sixty-one seats, and the Liberals have ousted twenty-four Conservatives.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JANUARY 7, 6 P.M.

Up to the present time 253 Conservatives have been elected, and 229 Liberals. The latter gain 27 seats, but the Conservatives have secured 71 seats from the Liberals.

It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone has resigned.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

SATURDAY.

A man named Wilcox was drowned on the beach behind the hospital; he had been a patient for some time in the hospital, and is supposed to have committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity. An inquest was held on the body to-day, and a verdict given to the above effect.

BRISBANE.

SATURDAY.

Over 143½ tons tin have been received at Warwick during the week.

A man named Neilson had one of his hands blown off at Maryborough by the explosion of a gun.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

It is anticipated that the Border revenue will be very small for the next six months, as the squatters of Riverina are fully supplied.

Captain Stanley, Admiralty Surveyor, reports that great changes are taking place in the west channel, about Pile light, Royal George Bank, and Queenscliffe.

A splendid shipment of valuable greyhounds has arrived.

The Governor and party crossed Mount Feathertop Ranges and reached Bright.

The Great Britain took six hundred passengers.

QUEENSCLIFF.

FRIDAY.

ARRIVED.—Moonta, ship, from Wallaroo; Poonah, ship, from London; Francis Thorpe, ship, from London; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

SAILED.—At 5.30: Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Springbok, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Great Britain (s.), for London; at 6 p.m. Wentworth (s.), for Sydney; Southern Cross (s.), for Launceston.

TASMANIA.

HOBART TOWN, SATURDAY.

Dr. Valentine has applied for a mandamus to compel the Bishop to prosecute the Rev. Mr. Barkway for ritualistic practices. The Court took time to consider.

Last night, at Launceston, a mob perambulated the town, breaking windows and fences, and assaulted the police. The superintendent and members of the fire brigade were summoned by the Mayor and refused to be sworn in as special constables.

The Government are active in arranging for the suppression of the Launceston riots, and have forwarded 100 tried men.

ARRIVED.—Freetrader, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

FRIDAY.

The Evangelical Alliance set apart Sunday, 15th February, for a harvest thanksgiving service.

Last week's exports of breadstuffs amounted to 3000 tons.

The ship Cornupia, wheat-laden, grounded in the Channel, but was got off again; the pilot is exonerated.

ARRIVED.—Davittie, with sugar, from Mauritius.

SATURDAY.

The Total Abstinence League voted thanks to the *Register* for exposing Jennings's antecedents.

Telegrams from Port Darwin state that Winn's and other claims were jumped, on the ground that the miners' rights under which they were held are invalid. The Governor replied to certain memorialists, that the new Gold Mining Act would settle all cases equitably; the Northern Territory miners dispute this.

Dr. Schomburgh has shipped a quantity of bluegums to plant in the Northern Territory, being a specific for fever.

Wheat sales, 6s.; market unsettled.

SAILED.—Tararua, for Port Darwin.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 Heavy Draught Horses.

WOOLLER'S BAZAAR.—Horses, Vehicles, &c.

G. A. DAVIS.—At Hawke's Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

C. BRAY.—At his Mart, at 11, Bedsteads, Bedding, Household Furniture, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Venetian Blinds, Beer-engines, Horse, Buggy, Harness, &c.

M. ASHER.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianos, Tubs, Boilers, &c.

W. PRITCHARD.—On the Ground, Enmore Road, at 2.30, Building Allotments.

BARKER AND GILBERT.—On the Premises, Bathurst-street, the Lease, Goodwill, Furniture, and Effects of the Sir William Wallace Hotel.

M'MINN AND WILD.—At their Sale Yards, at 2, Drays, Horses, and Harness, Barrows, Furniture, and Sundries.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Wethers.

LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

A. CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Yard, Prince-street, at 11, Mosaic and Plain Tiles.

CAREY, COHEN, AND GILLES.—At their Rooms, at 11, New Teas.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

H. VAUGHAN.—At No. 275, Bourke and Liverpool streets, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects, Poultry, Fowls, Parrot, &c.; at 3, Safety Cab, Horse, and Harness. At No. 115, Upper William-street East, at 12, Household Furniture and Effects.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Wethers.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day.—Jury Court: Broughton v. Curlewis, Friend and wife v. Butler. Banco Court: Burdett v. Warburton, Cunningham v. York and another.

DISTRICT COURT.—Monday, 9th February.—Jury Cause: Holland v. Allwood. Causes: Terry v. Snelling, Forster v. Cleary, Alliband v. Gilliatt, Zions v. Fowler, Driver and another v. Haslam, Reuben v. Haslam.

ENGLISH NEWS PER R.M.S. BANGALORE.

[OWING to an interruption in the line, the following portion of our telegram of news did not reach us in time for publication in Saturday's issue.]

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Working men are returning in shoals from America, in consequence of the distress prevailing.

Sir Lyon Playfair, the new Postmaster-General, is considering a scheme for the reduction of telegrams from one shilling to sixpence, and another plan for dispensing with the system of registering newspapers.

The Right. Hon. John Bright has written a letter on the licensing system of public-houses, recommending that town councils should grant licenses.

It is stated that a measure to amend the Education Act will be initiated by Government next session.

Mr. Robert Lowe, in a speech at Fishmongers' Hall, vindicated the police, who have been much abused of late, and pleaded for public confidence in them as a body.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was marred by four days of extraordinary fog. The entries were more numerous than last year, and the quality of the beasts unusually excellent. In Devons the Queen secured the principal prize in the first two classes. Mr. Edward Wilson, of the *Argus*, obtained the first prize among pigs of the black breed. After the second day many of the finest animals began to succumb to the stifling atmosphere; some died, others were killed, and altogether upwards of a hundred had to be removed. Something like a panic prevailed, many persons dreading the outbreak of some fatal disease, which seriously affected the pecuniary success of the show, thousands of persons being prevented from attending.

Miss Margaret Thomas, an artist from Melbourne, is achieving distinguished success as a portrait painter in London; the commissions to her are plentiful.

Herr Bandmann has been arraigned before a magistrate, at Plymouth, for alleged violence towards an actress during a performance at the theatre.

Apps Smith's Australian wine business has been transferred to Lettey and Co.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 16.

The Liverpool Star Line steamer Arcturus, homeward bound, with a full cargo from Calcutta to London, struck on the Gindurah rock, near Galle, on Monday, 29th December, and got stranded; the next day she went off the reef into sixteen fathoms water, entirely disappearing, and is a total loss. The vessel's papers, chronometers, and a few cases of tea only were saved. The Arcturus was to call at Colombo, and in endeavouring to make a rapid passage kept too near the shore, and ran full speed on Gindurah Reef. She immediately tilted over to port, with ten feet of water in her hold. Efforts were made that afternoon to land part of the cargo, but without effect, though the weather was fine. No lives lost. The Arcturus was a favourite passenger steamer, having established a first-class reputation for steaming, and the comfort of the Canal line. She had made one of the fastest passages on record between London and Colombo. At a court of inquiry into the loss, Captain Threadstone's certificate as master was suspended for twelve months. The cargo of the Arcturus included 450 tons tin, 300 tons rice, 250 hides, 250 bags jute, 190 bags shellac, 205 bags indigo, &c.

Coffee is still rising in price; middling plantation is being now quoted in Colombo at over 130s. per cwt.; large contracts are being made for the Ceylon crops deliverable early in 1875.

The threatened rice famine throughout Northern India is assuming a less serious aspect, and although scarcity may be more felt towards the middle of March, yet it is expected that Government will fully meet the crisis.

In consequence of the large investments of the Government in purchases of rice there is a great demand for specie in India, and a monetary crisis on a small scale is threatened.

Lord Napier of Magdala is to attend the camp of exercise at Bungalore now assembling.

Madame Arabella Goddard has played in Madras and Bombay, and was received rapturously; but the financial results are not very satisfactory, and she has advertised in the Calcutta papers that she cannot visit the City of Palaces, except a guarantee is afforded, as her Indian visits involved a pecuniary loss.

Several vessels have left Hongkong to load rice at Saigon for Calcutta.

A great fire has occurred in Yeddo, Japan, 5000 houses being burnt down.

The Saghalien quarrel between Russia and Japan has terminated.

The fortnightly mail service between Hongkong and San Francisco has been suspended.

EXPORTS.

Principal exports to Sydney: Gunpowder, 622 cwt.; bar and rod iron, 802 tons; hoop, 67 tons; sheet, 159 tons; plate, 270 tons; pig, 517 tons; galvanized, 440 tons; wire, 468 tons; woolpacks, 2223 lbs.; corn sacks, 7283 lbs.; deals, 6307; boards, 6507 loads; tobacco, 1,923,801 lbs.; brandy, bulk, 62,844 gallons—case, 207,405 gallons; red wine, 15,702 gallons—white, 11,586 gallons; beer, bulk, 1821 barrels—glass. 3179 barrels; malt, 2259 qrs.; hops, 540 cwt.; salt, 1352 tons; crystals, 105 tons; candles, 2849 cwt.; currants, 1817 cwt.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY DROWNING.—A young man (not many months married) named Alfred Kneller, who was employed at the meat-preserving works of Messrs. Christian and Co., at Shamrock Hill, was drowned in an old shaft, formerly a coal-pit, sunk by Mr. Nott, senior, but at present, and for some considerable time past, used as a water reservoir or well, whence the supply of water for use at the works has hitherto been obtained. The shaft (says the *Maitland Mercury*) is something like 120 feet deep, and has over 20 feet of water at the bottom, the water being raised by means of a pump. This pump appears to have got out of order, and on Thursday, some time in the middle of the day, Kneller, accompanied by a man named Brooks, descended the shaft by means of a ladder (placed there for the purpose), with the object of putting the pump into working order. The air in the bottom of the shaft was extremely cold, and finding they were unable to effect the necessary repairs to the pump, the men determined to leave. Brooks was the first to mount the ladder, and he had not gone far when he heard, or fancied he heard, a slight splash in the water below. He called to Kneller, asking him if he was all right, and the latter replied that he was. Brooks then ascended the shaft, but when at or near the top heard another splash. He again called out to his companion, but this time got no reply, and after shouting to him for some time without getting an answer, concluded that he must have fallen into the water and got drowned. He descended the shaft again as hastily as he could, but could discover no traces of Kneller, whose body must have sunk to the bottom. Brooks hastened to give information to the police and the unfortunate young man's relatives, and parties at once proceeded to the spot to make search for the body in the shaft. The body was recovered about 11 o'clock on Friday. It may be mentioned that in the shed in which Kneller was accustomed to work, the thermometer yesterday stood at 160 degrees, and in the shaft where deceased lost his life it was down to 35 degrees. This difference in the temperature was supposed to have paralysed the deceased, and rendered him unable to keep his footing. Kneller was a smart young man, about twenty-six years of age, and a native of London, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

SNAKE BITE.—A correspondent sends the *Narrabri Herald* the following:—A case of snake bite has occurred at Combadello. A man named Burton, a contractor, whilst lifting an old bag containing wedges, must at the same time have taken hold of a snake, of the brown species, about two feet six inches in length, and which was lying under the bag. The reptile, it appears, immediately seized him by the end of the third finger, and would not release its hold until a second time dashed on the ground. A ligature was at once applied round both wrist and finger and the wound thoroughly scarified so as to induce a free flow of blood. Burton then proceeded, though after much delay, to Moree, where Mr. Tulloch at once took him in hand, applied the usual remedies, and by the next day was able to send him home again, all danger being over, though it will be some time before the man will be able to resume his usual occupation.

YACHTING.—Great Britain's yacht fleet numbers 2700 craft.

THE IRON WORKERS.

It has been suggested to Sir Alfred Stephen, that if some uninterested person in whom both parties might feel confidence were to mediate between the Iron Workers and their Employers, the present unhappy differences between them might be arranged. Acting on that suggestion, Sir Alfred Stephen will be glad to see a Deputation of five or seven from the Workers, on *Tuesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock*, at his residence, Dynevor-terrace, College-street, should the men generally be disposed to accept his good offices. He would then invite an equal number of Employers from the leading Firms to meet in conference, (on the same afternoon if practicable), and discuss with him the matters at present so unfortunately in controversy.

THE FATE OF LEICHHARDT.

DISCOVERY OF A SURVIVOR OF THE EXPEDITION.

(*From the Brisbane Courier*.)

THE steamer Boomerang has brought as a passenger an old sojourner in the unsettled regions of Northern Australia, who claims to have met with the last survivor of Leichhardt's party, and to have in his possession documents which describe the travels of the expedition and its termination. It may be remembered that in 1871 certain statements with regard to the lost explorer were made to the New South Wales Government by Andrew Hume, and a Commission was appointed to inquire into them. Ultimately, about two years ago, Mr. Hume started for the North for the purpose of obtaining proofs of his assertion that one of the expedition was still alive. He asserts that he has those proofs in his possession, and satisfactory evidence as to the place where, and the circumstances under which, Leichhardt died. We merely repeat the statements made to us yesterday, the only means of confirming their accuracy being papers which he says that he holds, but must first hand over to the Government of New South Wales.

Mr. Hume asserts that he went to the Roper River towards the end of 1872, in the expectation that the horses and arms that had been promised would have been forwarded. After waiting in vain for some months, he started with a single horse and a light equipage for the overland telegraph line, which he reached near Woodford Creek. He here communicated with the New South Wales Government, asking for the supplies promised; but receiving no satisfactory answer, and chafing at the delay, he started to the westward with a couple of horses, one of which he purchased, and a revolver for his protection. He says that in 1852 he went to the Northern Territory in search of gold, and after wandering about for ten years found Classau, who was Leichhardt's brother-in-law, and second in command of the expedition, amongst a tribe of friendly blacks, who would not allow him to leave them. Classau knew little of the English language, and entrusted Hume with an account of the expedition, which the latter afterwards lost. After an interval of ten years more Mr. Hume returned for the purpose of again meeting Classau, whom he last met on the North-west Coast in 1862, and succeeded in finding him with the same tribe of friendly blacks at the head waters of Sturt's Creek. He could not, however, understand what Classau said, as the latter could not speak English, and he accordingly returned to the telegraph line and obtained paper and writing materials. He followed Classau, as he had been directed, towards the North-west Coast, to which the tribe had shifted, and reached their main camp at the head waters of the Fitzroy River.

A diary written by Leichhardt, occupying seventy-two pages of foolscap, and the statement of Classau, which takes up sixty pages, Mr. Hume assures us are now in his keeping. Without allowing these documents to be read, he has voluntarily given the following particulars of the death of Leichhardt:—The party were camped near the head of the Victoria River, when Mr. Classau went out in the morning in search of water. Returning late in the day, he found that the camp was deserted, with the exception of the leader of the expedition, who was lying on the ground in an almost insensible state. Leichhardt afterwards got better, and for two days there was every appearance of his speedy recovery. During this time he told Classau that the men of the expedition had mutinied; they wanted to return, and he insisted that they should go on. They then used violence towards him, and went away, taking with them the thirteen horses belonging to the party, and every article of the equipment that they required. After the second day an unfavourable change took place in Leichhardt's condition. He gradually sank, and died on the fifth day after the mutiny. Classau was then taken possession of, in a friendly sort of way, by the tribe of blacks to whom the territory belonged, who placed the body of Leichhardt in a tree, after their method of disposing of the dead. From what was subsequently gathered by Classau from the natives, it would appear that Hartig, who was third in command, was forced to accompany the mutineers, as he was the only one able to take the required course by the compass. He was speared by the natives two days afterwards, and the rest of the party, making their way towards the settled part of South Australia, were killed at Ayer's Creek. The tribe who have possession of Classau have a great respect for him, and he is consulted as a doctor whenever they are ill. Notwithstanding the honour paid him, he is anxious to return to civilized life. Mr. Hume states that he once tried to carry off Classau on horseback, but the natives were so demonstrative in their objections that he himself was compelled to seek safety in flight.

The furthest supposed camp of Leichhardt's last expedition is believed to be that discovered by Mr. Gregory during his search in 1856. Mr. Gregory states that when he was coming across from the Victoria River with the North Australian Expedition in 1856, after crossing Arnheim's table-land, at the head of the first waters flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria (marked on the map Elsey's Creek), they found a camp which had apparently been occupied by Europeans for several weeks. There were many trees, from six to eight inches in diameter, which had been cut down by moderately sharp iron axes. These trees had been used to construct a hut of a form different to that generally used by the aboriginals, and also to maintain a large fire for weeks, quite contrary to the practice of the blacks. Search was made for fragments of saddles, &c., such as would give a clue to the occupiers of the camp, but none were found. The hut had been burnt, and it was, consequently, chiefly from the stumps and small pieces of the trees cut down that the party could draw their inference that the place had been occupied by Europeans. The position of this camp is not irreconcilable with Hume's statement, being immediately upon the eastern side of a piece of difficult country, and a likely spot for the stoppage of a reconnoitring party sent before the main body of explorers into the dry region. The place was not one which would probably be chosen by shipwrecked persons attempting to reach a settlement, nor had any exploring party been in that country except Leichhardt, whose track was clear and well defined a considerable distance to the northward, and the camp had not, therefore, been used by him in his first expedition to Port Essington.

Assuming the surmise as to the camp and Hume's statement to be correct, Leichhardt must have struck the Victoria waters shortly after, and run them up to the head of Sturt's Creek, in the vicinity of which spot Hume alleges the explorer died. As against this supposition it must be remembered that Mr. Gregory traversed the whole of this country in 1856, his farthest point being the locality of Leichhardt's alleged death, and yet he found no trace of those he went to seek.

In conclusion, we repeat that Mr. Hume declines to allow any examination of the records and relics which he alleges are in his possession, he deeming it his duty to place them first in the hands of the New South Wales Government.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The official declaration of the poll took place at the Court-house, Parramatta, at noon, on the 7th instant, pursuant to announcement. The Returning-officer (Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.L.A.) stated the respective number of votes polled yesterday, and congratulated the meeting on the marked orderliness and absence of ill-feeling which had characterised the elections. He then declared Robert Ritchie to have been duly elected for Anderson Ward; Edmund Mason, for Gore Ward; and John Trott, for Forest Ward. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, on the call of the Returning-officer, after which the successful candidates addressed their thanks to the electors. Messrs. J. Golledge and Joseph Smith, two defeated candidates, also spoke. Mr. Mason, elected for Gore Ward, said he particularly wished it to be understood, and to appear in print, that Mr. Gilbert Smith, the other candidate nominated for Gore Ward, had not really contested this election with him. As soon as it had been certainly known that his (Mr. Mason's) nomination was held to be valid, Mr. G. Smith had retired, and had exerted all his influence in his (Mr. Mason's) favour. It was not because the electors had not thought well of Mr. G. Smith that no votes had been recorded for him. The meeting was not a large one, but the proceedings were orderly, and a spirit of good nature and friendliness prevailed.

7th February.

THE ABROGATION OF THE BORDER DUTIES CONVENTION.

THE following correspondence on the above subject has been handed to the *Argus* for publication:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, "January 21, 1874.

"The Hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria, Melbourne.

"Sir,—On the 3rd instant I had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 30, informing me of your intention to retire from the Border Duties Convention of May, 1873. Your letter of the 1st instant, giving on the part of the Government of Victoria the notice of retirement required by the 6th section, did not therefore appear to call for immediate reply.

"2. I hope I may be permitted, however, to invite your attention to the successive steps of your Government in relation to the convention still in operation between the two colonies. In May last, when the fiscal policy of this Government—especially with respect to the 5 per cent. ad valorem duties—was generally known, you became parties to the convention after much deliberation and negotiations which had extended over many months. At your instance, a clause was inserted in the instrument of agreement giving your Government the power to exempt tobacco, the produce of New South Wales, from the operation of the convention, if its exemption should be considered necessary for the protection of the Victorian revenue. No objection was raised to the provision you proposed, and it was only modified to the extent of giving to this colony the same power as was given to Victoria. The convention contained other provisions to enable the two colonies to readjust the sum agreed to be paid by Victoria in lieu of the actual collection of the duties in the event of New South Wales altering its Customs laws, and to give the option to either colony to retire in such event on giving 30 days' notice.

"3. In November last, six months after the agreement was made, your Government gave the three months' notice provided for by the 10th section, to exclude tobacco, the produce of this colony, from the operation of the convention. By the provisions of the clause referred to three months' notice only is required if the Parliament of the colony to which notice is given is in session, but the notice must be six months if the Parliament is not sitting. The notice to this Government was given the day after the prorogation of the Victorian Parliament, and while the Parliament of this colony remained in session, so that although you were entitled to act upon a notice of three months, the Government of New South Wales were under the necessity of giving a notice of six months to attain the same end. The three months' notice given by you under the 10th section does not, however, expire until the end of next month, but in the meantime you give notice under the 6th section to abrogate the convention, without preliminary explanation of any kind.

"4. The financial statement of this Government was made on the 16th October, explaining in detail the proposed changes affecting the Customs duties, and the Act 37 Vic. No. 5, had passed through both Houses of Parliament by the 26th November, when the Government of Victoria gave notice to modify the convention by excluding colonial-produced tobacco from its operation. The fact of that notice would appear to be evidence that there was no intention then of retiring from the convention on account of this measure. No new reason is adduced now for the abrogation of the convention; and the reason derived from the passing of the Customs Duties Amendment Act might have been met by the 4th and 5th sections of the convention, which were framed expressly to provide for any such change in the fiscal laws of this colony.

"5. No step has been taken by this Government to terminate or modify or in any respect to disturb the convention to which the two colonies deliberately set their hands in May last year; and fickleness of policy and instability of purpose cannot be justly attributed to New South Wales in her efforts to settle on an amicable and equitable basis the border difficulties of the two colonies.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "HENRY PARKES."

"Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, "January 30, 1874.

"The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

"Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 21st January, commenting upon the notice which this Government has, in the interests of Victoria, found it necessary to give of its intention to retire from the convention of May last; and in replying to it it will be advisable to place prominently before you some particulars which are within your knowledge, but which you have refrained from mentioning, and also to give further reasons for retiring from the convention.

"It is needless for me to particularise the correspondence which took place prior to the conference in Sydney, in February last, as it must be so clearly evident that the Government was always anxious to aid New South Wales in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Border difficulty, in proof of which it must be remembered that the first step, after the conclusion of the conference, was without any delay taken by this Government in submitting a proposition for the consideration of your Government, based on the understanding arrived at during the conference, and I would merely call attention, therefore, to my letter of 21st February, 1873, enclosing the proposition referred to.

"No reply was received to this letter, except a telegram dated 5th March, stating your intention of sending an agreement, duly executed, by next steamer. Apparently, however, there was no anxious desire on your part for promptly bringing the matter to a conclusion, as your proposed agreement was not received until more than a month had elapsed, viz., on 9th April. This, even, was incomplete (not being satisfactory to yourself), and this Government was not in possession of your full proposition until the receipt, on the 16th April, of your letter of the 9th.

"The ambiguous mode in which you, by a substitution of words for those used in the first clause of the 1867 treaty, attempted to force this Government to forego the fees chargeable for inspection of stock, without calling attention thereto, especially required remonstrance; and in my letter of 30th April, I entered fully into the views of this Government, and sought to obtain your consent to place the agreement on a footing more equitable to this colony; with what result the correspondence shows, as you persistently adhered to an apparently preconcerted plan of presenting an agreement of which the terms were to be previously and arbitrarily fixed by your Parliament alone; an unprecedented course to pursue in negotiations of this nature between two Administrations, and plainly showing that if the agreement could not be made in exact conformity with the schedule of your bill, it was within your intention and power to shelter yourself behind the previously expressed decision of your Parliament, instead of first endeavouring to reconcile, by frankly expressed arguments, any differences which might naturally be expected to arise in discussing the question as between the two Governments, without any absolute surrender of the right of either, or departing from a firm but conciliatory spirit in the conduct of the negotiations. Before, however, it was possible for me to reply to your proposals, you continued the attempt to force this Government into an arrangement which, on the face of it, demanded terms beyond our power of assent, and for the reasons given above, could not be agreed to. You repeatedly stated with, as it were, a threatening attitude, that the bill to give effect to this one-sided agreement would shortly become the law of New South Wales, and actually enclosed in your letter of 3rd May two (2) copies of the Border duties Act 1873, which was accompanied on the same day by an agreement in terms thereof, and already executed by Mr. Samuel and yourself, before this Government had had any opportunity of considering the question, or of receiving a reply to my explanatory letter of 30th April.

"Nevertheless, on the 9th May I again invited your consideration of alterations which were deemed by me as only fair to this colony, in order to protect her own revenues, and which in no way affected the question of any claim by New South Wales in respect to the duties on goods consumed in Riverina, to which your communication of 20th May is the reply, enclosing a second agreement, also formally completed by Mr. Samuel and yourself.

"At this time it was well known in both colonies that Mr. Samuel, your colleague in the representation of New South Wales, was on the point of leaving for England, via New Zealand and California, and that, unless the convention as thus signed by you both was submitted to by Mr. Langton and myself, as the representatives of Victoria, at once, it would be impossible to obtain the execution of another one by Mr. Samuel. There was, therefore, no time afforded to this Government for further remonstrance.

"I am forced to confess that I suspected at the time that you were desirous of placing this Government in the position either of accepting the agreement as it stood or of refusing it altogether, and being exposed to the imputation that the requirements of Victoria, though in my opinion reasonable in themselves, formed the only obstacle to any treaty being entered into, and thus the responsibility of failure would be made to rest with this colony. It might have accorded with your views and wishes that such should be the case, but the desire of this Government was for the opposite course.

"This Government, then, after deliberation, and having already shown in what respects the treaty might have been made more equitable to this country, and trusting that your colony would at all times co-operate in fairly carrying out the agreement, or, at all events, would not support attempts to evade its spirit, with some reluctance consented to its execution by Mr. Langton and myself.

"Subsequent events would almost support a view which I would otherwise refrain from recording, that your persistency in refusing to listen to the representations of this Government was not to prevent, as desired by us, persons having the opportunity of sending goods into Victoria in a way having no connexion with the object of the treaty, designed and intended for the benefit of the settlers in Riverina and on your border, whose trade was made the basis of the terms under which the sum agreed upon was arrived at. And I may add, if it were the case—which it is not—that this Government consented to the treaty knowing well the fiscal policy of your Government, any allusion to such a circumstance, if correct, comes with bad grace from the founder of that fiscal policy, and who, well knowing it at the time, refused such verbal alterations in the treaty as were suggested by me simply to protect the revenue of Victoria from evasion, and without any possible harm to your colony, in the event of any great alteration in your tariff being carried through your Parliament; for if these suggestions had been adopted, any abrogation of the treaty at the present time would have in all probability been avoided.

"This Government was not officially or reliably aware of the fiscal alterations contemplated by you, though many general statements had appeared in the public prints of changes being proposed, nor until your Treasurer made his financial statement in October. It may be perfectly consistent with the truth that your Government has made no motion to directly disturb the treaty. It has had no occasion to do so, as in the light of subsequent proceedings no modifications by you were necessary, and as Victoria has fairly acted up to the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement.

"With regard to this Government availing itself of the powers given under the 10th clause of the convention with respect to the tobacco, subsequent events have not only shown that the notice prohibiting its importation across the border duty free might with justice have been given at a much earlier date, as we had ample grounds for more than suspicion, so far back as July, as set forth in the letters giving the notice, but that statements of others (sent by you from time to time) were apparently conceived in the desire of throwing this Government off its guard, upon which however, though supported by your assurances, it would appear that no reliance should have been placed. It is to be regretted that the arguments in your letter of 28th December were framed on statements at variance with facts (as subsequently admitted by you), and that other allegations that there were no attempts nor intentions to send tobacco across the border from Sydney were made at the very time when, as suggested by us, it might have been, if it were not, within the knowledge of your Government that plans were being consummated for sending large quantities of this article to Victoria, which have since arrived.

"All these circumstances fully vindicate what has been done by this colony. But further, I am utterly at a loss to account for your permitting yourself to have been misled, as you certainly have been, by the consignors of the parcels of tobacco now mainly in question. I would call special attention to a letter signed 'James Watson,' dated 16th December, 1873 (published at page 6 of the printed papers, and said to be written by Mr. James Watson, M.P., in reply to a note written by you on the same date), which only reached me with your letter of 21st January, and would ask you if this is the same gentleman who has signed a declaration submitted to this Government regarding this tobacco, in which he states that he is a member of the firm of John Frazer and Company, and declares that within the last five weeks he has forwarded the tobacco mentioned in the statement—amounting to about (20) twenty tons—to Victoria; if he is the same person, I would further ask you if you really believed what he stated in his letter of 16th December, and especially in the last paragraph, when at that particular date he must already have arranged for the transmission of some of these tons of tobacco to this side, as some of it actually left Sydney on the 17th December, the day after his letter was written; or again, if he has given you any official or private information of his consignments above referred to, which he in his letter undertakes to do.

"With regard to the notice retiring from the treaty, my letter of the 30th December stated the true reasons, which were there set forth as being in consequence of the alterations in your tariff. After your amended tariff became law in November, inquiries were put in course by me as to the probable effect, so far as Victoria is concerned, of the removal of your ad valorem duties. The results of those inquiries, exhibiting as they did the risk of almost indefinite loss to our revenue, and the representations of influential members of our mercantile community corroborating these results, induced me to give the notice as to retiring from the treaty, which notice, I may mention here, was not fixed by us at thirty days, but was expressly so specified and adhered to by you.

"As regards your remarks that 'no new reason is adduced now for the abrogation of the convention, and the reason derived from the passing of the Customs Duties Amendment Act might have been met by the 4th and 5th sections of the convention, which were framed expressly to provide for any such change in the fiscal laws of this colony,' I may state that an adjustment under the 4th and 5th sections of the convention might have been practicable had all things been equal between the two colonies, but in the absence of those safeguards to our revenue, in which I had sought your concurrence in my letter of 30th April, viz., to add to clause 8 'unless such a course is found to be prejudicial to the revenue of Victoria in respect to goods on which rates of duty are higher in Victoria than in New South Wales,' and that the following words should be added to clause 10, 'and no goods other than the growth and produce of New South Wales shall be exempt from paying, on entrance into Victoria across the river Murray, the difference between the tariff of Victoria and that of New South Wales,' and which I again urged upon you, in my letter of 9th May, to concede, and I would quote my postscript—'I need scarcely add that should you further reduce your ad valorem duties, the risk to our revenue would be proportionately further increased; and as the clause is to protect our revenue, and not in any way likely to prejudice yours, I trust you may see your way to enable us to meet fraudulent attempts at evasion.' In the absence of these safeguards, I repeat, any settlement would have been unequal in its operation, and, so far as Victoria is concerned, would have been only injurious.

"In conclusion, I would add, that what I have written shows that the course taken by this Government was rendered imperative, and no impartial mind will attribute to it any fickleness of policy or instability of purpose; and with much regret I deem it my duty to remark that had your Government evinced the same conciliatory spirit and sincere desire to assist a neighbouring colony fairly to guard its own revenue, and had it framed and carried through an agreement with the same singleness of purpose as was felt and shown by this Government, the treaty might still have been in existence, and the settlers on both sides of the Murray would be still experiencing the benefit of an intercourse unrestricted by Custom-house interference, which is so desirable, and was always in all sincerity contended for by this Government.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "J. G. FRANCIS.

(Copy.)

DECLARATION.

"In the , Sydney.

"I, James Watson, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, a member of the firm of John Frazer and Co., carrying on business as merchants at Sydney in the said colony, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the tobacco referred to in the annexed paper, writing marked 'A,' being the tobacco named in the declaration this day made by Mr. William Junius Young, as manager for Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co., was forwarded by the said John Frazer and Co. within the last five weeks or thereabouts through William M'Cullough and Co. and Barber and Co., carriers and forwarding agents, for transmission by them to Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, by way of Albury, and I have been informed and believe that said tobacco, or a portion thereof, has arrived at Albury, and has there been detained by the Custom-house officers of the Government of the colony of Victoria.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled an 'Act for the More Effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.'

(Signed) "JAMES WATSON.

"Taken and declared at Sydney, in the said colony, this twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed) "HENRY PRINCE, J.P."

"This is the paper writing referred to in the annexed declaration of Mr. James Watson, and marked with the letter A:—

"A.

"Schedule of tobacco, Mark W.C. and Bro. in oval, or A.C. and Co. in oval. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8-17, 19-23, 27:—Nineteen half-tierces twist tobacco. Nos. 21-33, 36, 37, 39:—Sixteen quarter-tierces twist tobacco. Nos. 1-3, 6-10, 12, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28-30, 32, 35-67:—Fifty cases (each three boxes) twist tobacco. Nos. 31-63:—Thirty-three boxes twist tobacco. Nos. 28-31:—Four half-tierces twist tobacco. Nos. 42-48:—Seven quarter-tierces twist tobacco. Nos. 19, 24, 34:—Three cases (each three boxes) twist tobacco. Nos. 9, 10, 24, 26, 28:—Five boxes twist tobacco. Nos. 41, 42:—Two half-boxes twist tobacco. Nos. 64-73:—Ten boxes twist tobacco.

"(Signed) JAMES WATSON.

"Signed before me

"(Signed) HENRY PRINCE, J.P."

LETTER OF MR. WATSON, M.P., TO MR. PARKES.

"Sydney, December 16, 1873.

"My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your note of this date with reference to the exportation of tobacco across the border into Victoria, and asking me 'whether any quantity of Cameron's tobacco (Raven brand) has been exported, or is in course of exportation, across the River Murray into Victoria.' This matter has recently formed the subject of newspaper correspondence and some criticism in the sister colony, and before I give a reply to your question I may be allowed to state some facts why I should arrive at the reply I am about to give. The facts are these:—Early in September last Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co. made overtures to my firm (John Frazer and Co.) for the purchase of all the tobacco manufactured by Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co. at their factory here from imported leaf, and bearing their Raven brand. This purchase was concluded, and an agreement entered into on the 11th September last, by which Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co. undertook to supply to my firm all the tobacco manufactured by them at their factory here, and bearing the Raven brand, for a period of 12 months, and to be delivered in parcels of about 10 tons per month; and Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co. undertook not to supply any firm other than John Frazer and Co. during the period named with any of such tobacco. Some time after this agreement, we placed some of this tobacco in the hands of our brokers (Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co. for sale, who, we understand, communicated with some Melbourne houses, and offered to supply them with tobacco purchased from Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co. at 3s. 3d. per lb., at the factory here, but not delivered in Melbourne. These negotiations fell through, and no tobacco was sold by Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co., on account of John Frazer and Co., to Melbourne merchants or elsewhere. These are the facts out of which so much has been made as to call for the cancellation of the Border Treaty, so far as tobacco is concerned. Replying to your question, I am in a position to state that John Frazer and Co. have not sent up to the present time a single package of Cameron's tobacco manufactured at their factory here, and bearing the 'Raven' or any other brand, nor have they sold a package to any firm in Sydney or elsewhere, for exportation across the border into Victoria; and I do not believe that a package of the tobacco named has gone across the border. With reference to your question as to future exportation across the border, I am unable at present to give you an answer. I shall have pleasure in giving you any further information which may be in my power.—I am, &c.,

"JAMES WATSON."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£859	16	3
Wine (still)	41	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	2	5	0
Cigars	63	5	8
Sugar (unrefined)	50	0	0
Malt	24	3	9
Specific duty...	365	3	3
Harbour and light dues	1	13	4
Total	£1407	11	3

The R.M.S. Tartar arrived this evening with the balance of original shipments from Hongkong, consisting of about 400 tons chow-chow cargo.

The *Argus*, of Thursday, reports of the Melbourne markets:—

In the import markets business is still quiet, with movements, as a rule, slow and irregular. An improved feeling continues to pervade the market for breadstuffs; a fair demand for bakers' lots of flour is reported at £14 10s, bags returned. Parcels are also wanted, and £14 would be paid more freely. Under the hammer 75 tons good country flour met with ready sale this forenoon at £14. Wheat is also firmer. By auction, 6s 2d was obtained for 250 bags, and private sales are reported at 6s 3d. For transactions in oats we cannot go beyond the auction mart, supplies coming forward being so very trifling. We learn, however, of 500 bags having been quitted at 4s 10d for low, to 5s 2½d for ordinary, while up to 5s 11d was obtained for fine milling. Sales of new Cape barley have been made at 4s 9d to 4s 10½d. Maize has advanced to 6s 3d for spot parcels; but to arrive it is offering at 6s 1d. Hops are attracting buyers. A shipment of 30 pockets (Kent, 1873), has been disposed of at about 1s 10d. Brewing crystal sugars are moving at £36 5s to £38 10s, according to quality. A trade demand for gunnies has all at once sprung up, and we hear of about 800 bales having been placed at up to 7s 3d. In oilmen's stores, we learn of sales of Whybrow's vinegar at 8s 6d. A shipment of sheet zinc has changed hands at close on £35, and an invoice of tinplates, I.C. coke, has been disposed of at a full figure. In liquids, we note the quittance of a parcel of Byass' stout at 10s 9d, while up to 11s is wanted for smaller parcels. A line of about 50 quarters Hennessy's pale brandy has been placed at 9s 3d. To-morrow, some parcels of Martell's and Otard's 1871 and 1871 brandies will be offered by auction. At the wool sale held at Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co.'s warehouses to-day, 1379 bales were catalogued, consisting chiefly of clips in ordinary to average condition. There was a full attendance of buyers, and competition was well maintained, the prices realized being quite up to previous quotations. The total sold at auction and by private contract was 1447 bales, greasy realizing 7½d to 1s 1½d, inferior to average fleece 1s 3½d to 1s 8d, and scoured from 1s 4d to 1s 9½d. One lot of 65 bales scoured was bought in at 2s 1½d.

PURIFICATION OF CONTAMINATED WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The present condition of adulterated water supply to Sydney having been publicly notified in your columns, it may serve the object of your correspondents if their attention be invited to methods of filtration by which the impurities complained of may be removed.

Mr. Kirkwood, a civil engineer in the United States, has published a work upon the subject in that country, of which very favourable notice has been taken. It contains a report on the "filtering beds used at the waterworks in the principal towns in England, France, Germany, and Italy."

One extract from a condensed review of the work must suffice for the present.

"In a few places, what is called a natural filter is in successful use. Where artificial filters are required, as is most generally the case, the materials used for their construction are sand, gravel, and broken stone or shingle, the depth of the whole varying from 5 to 6½ feet; a layer of cells has sometimes been used placed between a stratum of gravel; but this is not found essential, and is generally omitted.

"In some cases, this filter bed rests upon a foundation of puddled clay or concrete, where there is a loose and porous substratum beneath. Each filter bed, at short intervals, varying with the condition of the water, must have the deposit which accumulates on the surface of the sand cleared off or removed, and, while any one is undergoing this process, the other remaining filters must be competent to deliver the required supply without overstraining their functions. If, then, there are six filters, five of them must be competent to the full duties of the service, and if eight filters, seven of them must be competent to this duty, on the supposition always, that not more than one filter will at any time be off duty. Should the circumstances in effect render two unserviceable, the remainder must have all or enough to meet the requirements of the case."

The book, from a notice of which the above quotation is made, is entitled:—*Report on the Filtration of River Waters for the Supply of Cities as practised in Europe, made to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis. By James P. Kirkwood, C.E. (New York: D. Van Nostrand. London: Trubner and Co.)*

Although the water supplied to Sydney from the Botany Works is not strictly that of a river, yet, as it is a continuous stream, filters of the kind, if not already in use, might be advantageously employed.

W. B. CLARKE.

5th February.

NEW ZEALAND

VIA Melbourne, we have New Zealand intelligence to the 29th January. The following is a summary of the news:—

Notwithstanding the heavy sea lately, the ship Surat, which was recently wrecked, remains uninjured. The late master of the vessel, Captain Johnson, was arrested at Dunedin on January 24, at the instigation of the Government, and lodged in gaol, on a charge of culpable negligence in being drunk and refusing to hail the Wanganui at the time she passed the sinking vessel. He was subsequently brought before the Dunedin Police Court, and remanded on bail. A meeting of captains of vessels in Port Chalmers has been held, to express sympathy with Johnston. It was stated that cancelling his certificate was an extreme measure, and a petition was adopted praying the Government to mitigate it. A subscription of £100 was collected for the captain. The shipmasters have also decided to forward a petition to the Board of Trade in London, appealing aginst the decision of the Court at Dunedin.

An accident happened to the Rangatira at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, January 27, 16 miles off Poverty Bay. The engines broke down, and the piston rod broke at the neck of the cross-head. There was a heavy sea running; and it was blowing hard from the north. She was towed back to Napier by the Pretty Jane, which was going to Auckland with sheep.

A seaman, named Nelson, of the ship May Queen, met a painful death by being crushed by a bale of undumped wool falling upon him. His ribs were broken, and the splinters pierced his heart.

Robert Fulton, late carpenter of the ship William Tapscott, has obtained a verdict for £50 and costs, at Wellington, against Captain M'Intyre, the American consular agent, for the value of a chest of tools belonging to plaintiff taken away in the vessel, and for which Captain M'Intyre promised to become responsible.

Mr. Johnson, engineer for the Tokomairiro district, has been thrown from his horse and killed.

The *Westland Times* reports the capture of a supposed murderer named Chun Hun Young, at Ross, on Saturday, January 17:—"It appeared that Chun Hun Young, and another Chinaman, whose name has not reached us, were working on the gold diggings in Tasmania, about two years ago, and were engaged in driving in a claim situated in a gully at some distance from the other workings, and were getting a little gold. The prisoner was in very poor circumstances, and tried repeatedly, but without avail, to borrow money to pay his expenses to Westland. One day his mate was missing, and the prisoner stated that he had gone to Victoria. Shortly afterwards the prisoner left the district, and then had money. Nothing more was heard of the matter until a few weeks since, when some diggers who were working the old ground which had been abandoned by the prisoner found in an old shaft the remains of a Chinaman, and it was found that a pick had been driven clean through the skull. Some of the clothes were identified as having been worn by Chun Hun Young's mate. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was discovered that the suspected man had left the West Coast. The Commissioner of the Westland police force was communicated with, and at length information was received to the effect that Chun Hun Young was digging at Ross. Detective Browne was at once dispatched with a warrant for the suspected man's arrest, and within a short time succeeded in arresting him." The prisoner was subsequently brought up at the Hokitika Police Court, and remanded till the 24th February.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman ,—1. That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Mass,—That this Council do hereby order that a sewerage rate, for the year ending the 31st December, 1874, as hereunder set forth, be made and levied upon all properties in the city of Sydney connected with a public sewer or part thereof—that is to say, upon all properties assessed at £20 and under, a rate of 7½ per cent.; above £20 and not exceeding £40, 6 per cent.; above £40 and not exceeding £60, 5½ per cent.; above £60 and not exceeding £100, 5 per cent.; above £100 and not exceeding £200, 4 per cent.; above £200, 3 per cent.

By Alderman Moore,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that the City Health Officer be instructed to submit to the Council a monthly report, be adopted.

By Alderman Macintosh,—That the specification now submitted by the Water Committee, for the supply of 840 tons of cast-iron water pipes, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley,—That the specification now submitted by the Improvement Committee for the supply of 15,000 tons annually of blue metal stone, broken and unbroken, for a period of five or seven years, be adopted.

By Alderman , That this Council do now proceed to consider the the tenders for—1. Alterations, &c., at Belmore Market. 2. Gasfitters' work. 3. Kerbing and guttering for the year 1874. 4. General iron castings for the year 1874.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1448707

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
Organ and Music Warehouse,
321, George-street.
ELVY and CO.'S.
OUR PIANOFORTE GALLERY
offers every advantage for the thorough
VIEW, TRIAL, and INSPECTION
of the superb instruments there displayed.

Visitors will please notice that recent LARGE SHIPMENTS, and the repeal of the five per cent. duty, enforce REDUCED PRICES.

ELVY and CO.'S new stock of PIANOS, by COLLARD, ERARD, and BROADWOOD, are of the usual superior character, brilliant in tone, of elastic touch, and elegant designs.

These Instruments thoroughly preserve the pure English quality of tone.

ELVY and CO.'S celebrated BORD PIANOS, manufactured expressly for E. and Co., and especially strengthened, to their suggestion, for this climate. Regular shipments are now received.

These pianos, for tone, touch, and quality of work and material, are probably the best moderately-priced instruments now made.

TRICHORD PIANOS from £30.

Elvy and Co. have the favourite models of the celebrated American Organs, superior in tone and perfect in touch, at moderate prices.

ELVY and CO.'S Instalment System of payment is largely used.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

FOR SALE, Thyme, Sage, and Lavender, in full bloom. S. PRITCHARD, Cowper-street, Marrickville.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

VINEGAR, in casks and bottles, 25 per cent. less than imported prices.
D. J. MONK, Vinegar Maker, Wattle-street; and Sussex-street, next to Barker's Mills.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FIGS and N. W. CHEESE ex Samuel Plimsoll, from London. W. H. ARIEL, 119, Sussex-street.

LEA AND PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER, LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
. To be obtained of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., SYDNEY.

AUSTRALIAN MEATS and Soups, at manufacturer's prices. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE WHEAT on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

SALT. SALT. SALT.—Liverpool coarse, fine, and rock, on SALE, by
HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WARRNAMBOOL POTATOES, landing ex Macedon, Strath's Wharf. J. M'DONALD, 137, Sussex-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on SALE to arrive, Adelaide New WHEAT in any quantity; also Duffield's Superfine New Flour, now landing ex Claymore.
NIPPER and SEE, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, ex Mikado and ex Flintshire, now landing—White and Black Pepper, Tapioca, Sago, Java Table Rice, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea.
F. G. LENDER and CO., Jamison-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

RETURNING TO SCHOOL.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY invite the attention of parents whose sons are returning to school to their assortment of clothing suitable for
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS,
which they are now supplying at largely reduced prices.
SUITS in durable materials, as follows:—
The Rugby, The Eton, The Danish, The Zouave
The Oxford, The Paget, The Galatea, from
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS TO FOUR GUINEAS.
Shirts, ties, braces, half-hose, &c., in stout makes suited for school wear.
INEXPENSIVE SCHOOL TRUNKS.
The greatest care exercised in executing orders, and NAME LEGIBLY MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Juvenile Clothiers,
Pitt and George streets.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
The whole of the Stock
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Sale to commence on
MONDAY, February 2,
and continue for 28 days.
£10,000 worth of
GENERAL DRAPERY, MILLINERY,
and
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill,
George-street, Sydney.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

KELK AND ALFORD, 415, George-street.—ALL SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
BARGAINS IN DRESS MATERIALS AND REMNANTS.

FANCY DRESSES made to order, and on HIRE. Mr. FORD, costumier, Opera House, Melbourne.

MOSQUITO NETS from the manufacturer; first-class value. E. WAY, 267, Pitt-street.

FAMILY MOURNING—the CHEAPEST HOUSE in the city. E. WAY, 261, Pitt-street.

BUY of the makers, Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and Baby LINEN. E. WAY, 263, Pitt-street.

LONDON and Paris MILLINERY, 3 cases just opened. E. WAY, 265, Pitt-street.

COTTON and Linen GOODS, unequalled value, best qualities, lowest prices. E. WAY, 267, Pitt-street.

J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—New Embroideries, Real Laces, Sleeves, Ruffles, Collars, &c.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHES CLUBS.—Members are requested to attend the drawing of the Clubs on MONDAY EVENING, February 9.
Business of importance.
H. L. SUMMERFIELD and CO.,
the People's own Tailors,
283, Pitt-street.
No. 27 Club has a few vacancies.

WOOLLENS.—A Large Assortment just landed ex Windsor Castle, Damascus, and Sydenham.
W. HOWES invites special attention to the above as being very choice. Orders executed at lowest charges.
Black Cloth Suits complete, to order, £4 4s, £5 5s, and £6 6s
Black Dress Trousers, to order, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 30s
Tweed Trousers, to order, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s
Best West of England Tweed Trousers, to order, 27s 6d
Black Paget Coat, to order, from £2 10s
Bannockburn Tweed Paget, to order, £2 10s
Ditto Suit complete, to order, £4 5s
Ditto Galatea Suit, to order, £3 15s
Ditto Sac Suit, to order, £3 10s
Cloths and tweeds sold, any lengths, cut at lowest prices.
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
The undersigned have for SALE the following ENGINE, by C. D. Young and Co., Perth, at an extremely low price:—
One 12-h.p. horizontal stationary high-pressure engine.
MASON, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, FIRE ENGINE (Tilley, maker). For particulars apply JOHN GRAY, Honorary Secretary Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, Church-street, Parramatta.

CHEAP TANKS.—Bellemy's best 400-gallon Tanks for SALE, at the Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED
RUM—Lowndes' and Preston's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 30 o.p.
Queensland ditto ditto ditto
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Hennessy's pale ditto ditto ditto
Also, fine old brandies, vintage '58 and '65
WHISKY—Stewart's Scotch, Thorne's Irish and Scotch, and Kinahan's Irish, in cases
Stewart's, Glenlivet, Jamieson's, Kinahan's, and Campbelton, in bulk
GENEVA—Capsuled and labelled, 3 to 4 gallons, proof, and 25 u.p.
Blankenheim's and Nolet's Nectardes Prince's
Burnett's Old Tom, white spirit, 62 o.p.
PORTS and SHERRIES of all qualities
CHAMPAGNES—Piper's, Heidsieck's, Moet's, Roederer's, Geisler's, and others
No. 2 Moselle, Sparkling and Still HOCK, Clarets, and Ginger Wine
Curaçoa, Maraschino, and Kirschar Liqueurs
Candle Cotton, Wax Vestas, Havannah Cigars.
STEWART GARRICK, and CO.

BISQUIT and CO.'S BRANDY, in dark and pale, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents of James T. Fallon,
25, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, by CURCIER and ADET.

BRANDIES.	Curaçoa
Hennessy	Maraschino
Hennessy ***	Chartreuse
Martell	Assorted Liqueurs.
Otard, Dupuy, and Co.	
Associated	OILMEN'S STORES and PRESERVES.
Associated, in flasks	Anchovies in oil
Low, case and bulk.	French Chocolate
	French Mustard
WINES.	Macaroni
Claret, in hogsheads	Vermicelli
Mixing Port	Sardines, ½ and ¼
Case Clarets, all qualities	French Salad Oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Sauternes, Chablis, Vermouth.	Preserved Peas, 1 lb. tins
	Champignons (Mushrooms)
CHAMPAGNES.	White Beans, in casks
Roederer, Piper, Krug, Moet and Chandon, medium qualities	Green Peas, in casks
Deinhard's No. 2 Moselle	Truffles, ½ and ¼
Sparkling Hock.	Patés de fois gras
	White Wine Vinegar
LIQUEURS.	Eau de Cologne
Absinthe	Brandy Colouring
	Corks, Capsules, &c.

OTARD, DUPUY, and CO.'S BRANDY.—We are in receipt of regular shipments in BULK and CASES.
CURCIER and ADET.

RAIN-WATER TANKS, RIDGE-CAPPING, GUTTERING, BATHS, Galvanized TUBS and BUCKETS, COLONIAL OVENS, TINWARE, on SALE, at REDUCED PRICES. LEAKY ROOFS and DEFECTIVE GUTTERS THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, in TOWN and COUNTRY, by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanizing Works, Colonial Ovens, and Tinware Factory, Bathurst-st.

ENGINES FOR AUSTRALIA.—RUSTON, PROCTOR, and CO., Engineers, Lincoln, England. Awarded ONE HUNDRED (100) Gold and Silver Prize Medals. Manufacture their unrivalled PORTABLE WINDING ENGINES for Australia, with EXTRA LARGE FIRE-BOXES, and sundry Patented Improvements.
OVER THREE THOUSAND (3000) IN WORK in all parts of the world. Also, Patent Prize Steam Thrashing Machines. May be obtained at Catalogue Prices, plus freight and charges, through any Merchant House.

DUBOIS, FRERES, and CAGNION'S BRANDY, pale and dark, in quarter-casks; 1-star and 3-star, in cases, flasks, and half-casks.
T. and J. SKINNER, Agents.

FENCING WIRE, RYLAND'S and Gospel Oak, Nos. 6 to 10. T. and J. SKINNER, Agents.

J. PRUNE and CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche. T. and J. SKINNER, Agents.

TENNENT'S ALE.—Tennent's Ale ready for delivery, quarts and pints. ALLT and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, white and red, in great variety, from 12s dozen. Agents for Carmichael's celebrated Porphyry, Bordeaux Claret, a good dinner wine, 21s dozen. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468 Elizabeth-street South.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION
Dr. J. C. AYER'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES
have been
COUNTERFEITED,
and are being distributed throughout the colony by unprincipled dealers as
GENUINE.
The undersigned informs the public that
AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
AYER'S
AGUE CURE,
AYER'S
HAIR VIGOUR,
and
AYER'S
CATHARTIC SUGAR-COATED PILLS
are expressly prepared for Australia, in a peculiar manner, to withstand the effects of a long sea voyage, and the various changes of climate.
The outside wrapper bears the name of
"HENRI J. HART, MELBOURNE,
General Agent for Australia."
without which none are genuine.
The public are, therefore, respectfully solicited to carefully inspect the wrappers and bottles before purchasing, and to reject as spurious all that are not as above described.

Messrs. ROLIN and SALTER, Solicitors, Pitt-street, Sydney, are instructed to prosecute in all cases of infringement of the registered trade mark of the above-named medical preparations.
HENRI J. HART,
Queen-street, Melbourne.
The public are informed that all the above named valuable medicines, bearing the Trade Mark of New South Wales, can be obtained at
Messrs. EDWARD ROW and COMPANY'S,
and
Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS'.

NOTICE.
Dr. J. C. AYER and CO.'S MEDICAL PREPARATIONS are registered under the New South Wales Trade Mark Act, 28 Vic., No. 9. Legal proceedings will be taken against any infringement on the right of the Proprietors.
HENRI J. HART,
Queen-street, Melbourne.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, a fresh shipment just received. W. J. BENTLEY, Chemist, Bathurst-st.

ELLIS'S BAZAAR, 220, Pitt-street.—Just unpacked, choice selection of genuine Anglo-German Concertinas.

ELLIS'S BAZAAR, 220, Pitt-street.—Aunt Sallys' Rocking-horses, Croquet, Games, Perambulators.

ELLIS'S BAZAAR, 220, Pitt-street.—The largest and cheapest stock of Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony, Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

HANDSOME Bay Buggy and Carriage Horse, £15; Bay first-class Buggy and Saddle Horse, £15; Bay quiet Buggy Horse, £10; pair well-bred Bay Buggy Horses, £30. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

NEW SPRING-CART, Horse, and harness, £21; Horse, Saddle, Bridle, £5; Side-saddle, 70s. Knight.

DOUBLE-SEAT Buggy and Horse and Harness, £38; new single-seat Buggy, £32; Buggy Sociable, £40; new covered Express Waggonette, £40; American Rockaway, £40; double Buggy Harness, £10, &c. KNIGHT.

STANCH heavy draught HORSE, subject to any trial, £20. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

PAIR quiet bay buggy HORSES, in top condition, price, £24. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

BOY'S PONY, £5; well-bred Hack, £10; Side-saddle, 50s. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

DOUBLE and Single-seat BUGGIES. George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE, a Spring-cart, Horse, and Harness, the turnout nearly new. COLLIS, 205, Parramatta-st.

FOR SALE, one of the prettiest Queen's Phaeton BUGGIES in town, a bargain. 434, George-street.

MOORE'S COACH FACTORY, 203-5, Oxford-st. Buggies, Waggonettes, Express Waggons, Hansoms.

FURNITURE ETC.

SINGER.
THE GREATEST DOMESTIC ECONOMISER IS
THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
NO HOME NEED BE WITHOUT ONE.
SINGER.
OVER 1,000,000
PERSONS HAVE PURCHASED,
AND PROVED BY USE THAT
THEY ARE THE BEST OF ALL SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES
HAVE THE LARGEST SALE BY 50,000 IN THE YEAR,
being unequalled for Simplicity, Durability, and Finish, they are the
Easiest to Learn, the most simple to Work, and the least liable to derangement.
Combining all the latest Improvements with accessories of Novel Construction, they
are the most complete, and execute the greatest variety of Sewing.
Unequalled for strength and beauty of work, they
Sew both the Lockstitch and make Embroidery, and thus
Excel all others either for Domestic or for Manufacturing purposes.

The great popular demand for the SINGER'S Unrivalled SEWING MACHINE, for every class of work, FAMILY MANUFACTURING, has now made it the BEST MACHINE in existence.
Our TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM is now REDUCED to the low charge of 5s (FIVE SHILLINGS) PER WEEK. Reduced price of Machine, with a full list of accessories, £9.
Note the address—
G. J. WELLS, Agent
(Late Stanford and Co).
N.B.—Singer and Co.'s sole agency for N. S. Wales,
No. 1, Hunter-street, No. 1,
Sydney.

THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.
Worked by Hand or Foot.
THE PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD.
Selected for use by the BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
TWO FIRST PRIZES at VIENNA, 1873.
(No higher prizes were given to any Sewing-Machine at the Vienna Exhibition.)
☞ As certain Sewing-machine agents are claiming Vienna Exhibition Prizes for their machines which have not been given, and may thus deceive the public and injure other traders, we deem it our duty to assert that there were only four distinctive awards obtainable, viz.:—
Diploma of Honour
Medal of Merit
Medal of Progress
Honourable Mention.
The "Diploma of Honour" was not given to any Sewing-machine, at the Vienna Exhibition; and, on reference to the English GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, we find it was only awarded to TWENTY-FIVE Firms among the thousands of British Exhibitors; and these were either the most gigantic of England's manufacturers of Ironwork and Earthenware, &c., or the authors of absolutely new inventions. See Award List.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Agents, 108, Pitt-st.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.
FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
In addition to the Medals for Progress and Merit, the WHEELER and WILSON CO. were the only Sewing Machine Co. recommended by the International jury for
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR,
and were subsequently awarded the highest honour ever yet conferred, namely, the "Grand Order of the Emperor Francis Joseph," for the matchless perfection of their machines, in proof of which we beg to refer to the English papers.
LONG and CO.,
287, George-street.
Sole agents for the Wheeler and Wilson machines.

THE "HOME" SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE IN THE WORLD, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, AND HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA, PACKED COMPLETE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN STITCH, THE MOST PERFECT IN THE MARKET, PACKED COMPLETE, £3.
TABLES AND TREADLES, WITH GUARD AND DRAWER,
£2.
SAMPLES, TESTIMONIALS, AND INSTRUCTION ON APPLICATION.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—SEWING-MACHINES.
SINGER'S genuine Family Machine, with all fittings complete. Reduced price, £9.
OUR WHEELER WILSON Lock-stitch Spool Machine, best in the colonies. CAUTION.—It having come under our notice that paltry dealers are trying to palm off inferior machines, our medallion is placed on all our W. W. Reduced price, £7.
HOWE'S GENUINE Machines are only to be had at our establishment. Letter A Machine, for families or dressmakers, £9; Letter B Machine, for tailors, £10; Letter C, for leatherworkers, £12.
HAND LOCK-STITCH MACHINES.—HOME Shuttle, £4 10s; DOLLY VARDEN, £4 10s; Little WANZER, £5; SWIFTSURE, £5 10s.
CHAIN or SINGLE THREAD.—WEIR'S unrivalled, 60s; New SPEEDWELL, £3 5s; the GUELPH new reversible Machine, cannot be put out of order, £3 10s.
We have now introduced our famous time payment system, by which every family is able to obtain a sewing-machine by small weekly payments of 5s (five shillings).
Instruction free to all purchasers. All kinds of machines repaired. Circulars post-free. All kinds of Machine Needles and Fittings sent by post to all parts of the colony.
Agents wanted all over the colonies.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—Any machine purchased and not approved of will be exchanged for any other within one month from date of purchase at
TURNER and WOOD'S
Central Sewing-Machine Depot, 349, George-street, Sydney

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have
ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street,
near Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Gardener's Patent (Lock-stitch), on polished oak table, complete £7.
The Howe letter C, £10; B, £9; A, £8.
Carver's machines, and other triumphs of mechanism, at competition prices. Best Hand Machines, £2 10s.
M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 527, George-street.

SINGER'S No. 2 Machine (Thorn's) for Sale; almost new. Price, £8. W., 113, King-street.

FURNITURE of all kinds bought at the highest price. M. ASHER, Pitt and Park streets.

WANTED, to SELL two second-hand PIANOFORTES, prices £16 10s and £7 10s, great bargains.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Office DESK, Chair, Copying Press, and Iron Safe, a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000. Parties desirous of disposing of their furniture privately, in order to avoid the trouble and publicity of an auction sale, will find the undersigned ready to treat with on liberal terms. Parties removing from large to smaller houses, and wishing to dispose of surplus furniture, carpets, &c., will also find the undersigned prepared to purchase or make exchanges for same.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, fashionable Suburban Hotel; trade, £40 to £60 weekly; good value for money. Moss and Co.

FOR SALE, snug Hotel (central); bar trade from £30 to £35 weekly—NO HUMBUG; incoming, £250. Also large Hotel doing £45 per week. Everything (except stock), £250. Bargain. MOSS and CO., King-street.

FOR SALE, one of the oldest established Hotels in Sydney; bar trade, £45 weekly—always 20 to 30 boarders; no rent; incoming £600. Proprietor leaving colony. MOSS and CO., 161, King-street.

MILK BUSINESS for SALE. No. 20, Little Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.

TO TAILORS AND DRAPERS.—For SALE, a good Country BUSINESS, in a healthy district. It is well established, and there is no opposition within 40 miles. Present owner is leaving for England, having done well. Full particulars of SOUL and SON, Brokers, 221, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Cottage RESIDENCE, and LAND attached, 88 feet 4 inches frontage by 200 feet deep, facing Prince Alfred Park, Cleveland-street, Redfern. The house contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, cellars, store-room, and convenient outbuildings. Apply to Mr. A. GORDON, 103, Elizabeth-street.

NEWTOWN.—TO CLERKS, MECHANICS, and others.—For SALE, in Allotments, that valuable piece of LAND, between Camden College and Mrs. Dickson's, extending down to Edgeware Road, to be called CAMDENVILLE.
Main road, 60 feet wide
Frontages, 66 feet
Depth, 220 feet.
Terms.—20 per cent. deposit; residue, ten years' credit at 5 per cent. interest. Title will be under Torrens Act.
M. F. JOSEPHSON, 110, Elizabeth-street; or Mr. LANGHORNE, Enmore Road, Newtown. PLAN NOW ON VIEW.

HUNTER'S HILL.—RESIDENCE for SALE, garden, paddock. G. DE MILHAU, Post Office.

CITY and Suburban PROPERTIES, wanted to purchase. C. H. May, 111, Elizabeth-street.

C. H. MAY, 111, Elizabeth-street, negotiates the sale of Businesses and Freehold Properties privately.

SEVERAL Suburban PROPERTIES wanted, for good tenants. C. H. May, 111, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, 3 first-class Family RESIDENCES, with water frontages, sea promenades, splendid wharfs, and boat accommodation, situated Elizabeth Bay.
E. RAMSAY, House Agent, George and King streets.

WESTMORELAND-STREET, 2 pretty RESIDENCES, for SALE. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Nardoo and Spring Creek STATIONS, near Springsure, with 16,869 sheep (more or less), and 6260 lambs (more or less).
For full particulars, apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS and CO., Spring-street; or to G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

PURE-BRED HEREFORD and DEVON BULLS AND COWS, LEICESTER RAMS and EWES.
G. F. WANT has for SALE, privately—
3 Hereford bulls
2 Devon ditto
6 ditto cows
2 Leicester rams
18 ditto ewes.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street.

HIGHLY IMPROVED SHEEP STATION.
40,000 SHEEP.
G. F. WANT has received instructions from the proprietors, to sell by private contract, in order to close partnership account, a highly IMPROVED STATION on the Peak Downs, Queensland, with 40,000 sheep now depasturing thereon.
The run comprises 6 blocks of country, much of which is fine open rolling downs, interspersed with belts of myall and salt bush. The estimated carrying capabilities may be taken at 80,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle. It is well watered by Crinum Creek and other streams, and several wells, fitted with the latest improved gear, guaranteeing a never-failing supply of water in the driest season.
The sheep are running in paddocks, and have been carefully culled for the last eleven years by the managing partner, who is considered an expert at that business.
The wool last year, in the London market, sold up to 2s. 5½d. per lb., where it has now an established reputation, both for weight and quality. Sample of this year's clip can be seen at the Office of the Agent.
Five of the Blocks are held under the "Pastoral Leases' Act, 1869," having 21 years to run from passing of said Act, which also secures to the lessee the pre-emptive of 2560 acres per block. The remaining block has 2 years to run, with the right of renewal of 14 years.
The managing partner, with his family, having resided on the run, the improvements at head stations are very complete, and the Agent can confidently recommend this property as a first-class investment from his own personal knowledge, having also resided on the property.
The Run has been surveyed, the plan of which can be seen at the Office, 273, George-street, Sydney, and where further particulars can be obtained.

MAGNIFICENT CATTLE STATION, with 12,000 well-bred quiet Cattle.
G. M. PITT has for private sale one of the finest Pastoral Properties in New South Wales, having large frontages to the Barwon and Mehi Rivers, and quite out of the reach of selection.
The carrying capabilities are estimated at double the number of stock now on it, and there are a large number of fat bullocks and cows ready for market.
The improvements are first-class.
Terms, liberal.
For particulars apply to G. M. PITT, Stock and Station Agent, Greville's Rooms.

STORE BULLOCKS.—For SALE, 1500 head; a prime lot; deliverable in Queensland.
STORE SHEEP.—10,000 first-class Wethers; deliverable within 10 miles of Goulburn.
10,000, mixed sexes; deliverable at Dalby.
Apply to MORT and CO.

FAT AND STORE BULLOCKS.
151 Bullocks, Barwin River
600 half fat half stores, Paroo River
1000 fat bullocks, Milton River.
Apply JOHN A. TURNER,
171, Pitt-street.

STATIONS for SALE, in NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.
Cattle Station, with 4000 head, on the Bogan
Ditto ditto, 350 ditto, on the Clarence
Ditto ditto, 3700 ditto, within 90 miles of Ipswich
Ditto ditto, 6000 ditto, within 65 miles of Brisbane
Ditto ditto, 6500 ditto, within 90 miles of Bowen
Sheep Station, with 8000 head, head of Maranoa.
By HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE.
42,000 EWES
41,800 WETHERS } on Darling Downs.
Delivery principally after shearing. Also, from 10,000 to 20,000, Burnett and other districts, by
HENRY BEIT and CO.

A SPLENDID SHEEP STATION for SALE on the Macintyre River, Queensland, with 20,000 WELL BRED SHEEP.
Full particulars on application to
G. F. WANT,
273, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, one of the best CATTLE STATIONS in the Burnett district of Queensland, with about 7000 head of well-bred quiet cattle—a selected herd, and three pure-bred bulls. The station is highly improved, and a large portion fenced.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
RAMS, from celebrated Mudgee flocks
Three imported pure-bred bulls
First-class bulls, in various localities
72 Hereford bulls, Richmond River
Store cattle, fat sheep, breeding ewes
250 store bullocks, and 3000 large-framed wethers in New England
2500 ewes, 1500 hoggets, New England
2000 maiden ewes, Baraba
4000 well-bred ewes, Darling Downs
10,000 store sheep, Peak Downs
4000 ewes, Macquarie River
A fine Freehold Graizing Estate, with 6055 acres purchased land in Braidwood district.
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties in New South Wales and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, young COW, lately calved, good milker; quiet. St. John's Parsonage, Darlinghurst.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

36 Head of Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. George Bearchall to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
28 HEAD of HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES
8 head of light harness horses.

30 Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Michael Murry to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 2 o'clock,
30 young horses, suitable for 'bus, light harness, and saddle purposes.

Sale of Thoroughbred Horses,
VERONICA and CAPTAIN COOK.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Thomas Sullivan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 9th February, at 12 o'clock,
VERONICA, a black colt by Lord of the Hills, dam Veronica, by Steppingstone; g dam Verbena, by Snake; g g dam Victoria.
CAPTAIN COOK, a chesnut horse, by New Warrior, imported; dam Miss Laungan, by Laungan, imported; g dam Miss Chilton, by Chilton, imported; g g dam Flirt, by Canhover, by Old Model, imported Arab; g g g dam imported by the late James Macarthur, Esq.

60 Head of First-class Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr G. C. Welch to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 9th February, at 2 o'clock,
60 head of first-class horses, consisting of—
30 head HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES
20 head of first-class harness horses
10 head of light harness horses and hackneys.
☞ The above horses have been selected with great care by Mr. Welch, and it is quite sufficient to state that they are described by that gentleman as the best he has ever brought to Sydney.

Light American Buggy.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A light stylish American buggy.

14 Head of Well-bred Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from S. W. Ryrie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock,
14 head of well-bred horses, amongst which are some VERY WELL-BRED MARES, and some of the others are broken.

An English Sociable Drag.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An English sociable drag.

50 Head Heavy Colts.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. Henderson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 HEAD OF HEAVY COLTS, of good description, suitable for draught and heavy harness purposes, 10 of which are broken to harness.

IMPORTED AND COLONIAL-BRED GREYHOUNDS.

GEORE KISS has received instructions from Edward S. Hill, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh-streets, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
RED DOG.—"Marathon," by Evesdale out of Henrietta, by Regan out of Lady Clara, &c.: winner of several Courses in public—see English letter.
FAWN DOG (just landed), by Langsayne by David out of Sophia; David by Motly from Wanton; Sophia by Neville from Black Fly from Linnet, by Camel Leopard from Mockingbird.
BRINDLE DOG.—"Brisbane" (Colonial), by Rover out of Bell of Queensland; both winners of prizes. Brisbane is a very fine dog.
FAWN and WHITE DOG—"Romulus." WHITE and BLACK DOG—"Mark." { Imported. See Hon. T. B. Clark's letter, of Quarm Hall. These dogs are from the best blood in England.
RED DOG.—"Ranger" (Colonial), by Riot by Rover out of Flirt, Gay Lass, &c. Fast, enduring, and a fine killer.
BLUE SLUT.—"Vanish" (Colonial), out of Baffler (imported), by Edward Lee's 98 (imported); Baffler out of Bab at the Bouster, by Master McGrath.
The auctioneer wishes to draw the attention of gentlemen wishing to secure dogs possessing the quality and blood of the above. They may not for years have such an opportunity offered to them as the present of selecting from so choice a collection; neither would they now, but Mr. Hill has been obliged to sell them to prevent their destruction by some ill-disposed person.
At same time, a very handsome Grey Gelding will be offered at auction, a splendid hack, broken to saddle and side-saddle.

SALES Daily, at Wooller's Horse Repository, Pitt-street. Horses, carts, buggies, &c.

GEO. A. DAVIS will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at Hawkes' Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street,
20 head of heavy and light harness horses
Tip-drays, vehicles, saddlery, and harness.
Regular sales daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Colts, Colts, Colts. Camperdown, Camperdown.

GEO. A. DAVIS will sell a draft on MONDAY, 16th.
N.B.—The noted BR brand.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at Wooller's Bazaar, Pitt-street, horses, &c., &c., on every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at half-past 10 o'clock; and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Abundance of grass on Homebush Paddocks, which are free of charge for stock sent to him for sale.

74 Head of Splendid Upstanding Horses.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by H. W. Blomfield, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Camperdown,
74 fine upstanding geldings, selected purposely for this market by Mr. Blomfield, from one of the best and largest studs in the Southern districts, and are declared by competent judges to be the best lot that have passed to market for a long time. They consist of heavy and light draught, match pairs, and saddle horses.
Terms, cash.

35 Horses, from the Hunter.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr M'Donald to sell by auction, at Camperdown, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of very useful horses, consisting of heavy and light draught, 'bus, and saddle horses.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Glass and Corrigan to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
2200 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train, from their noted Eurie Eurie Station, and represented fully 65 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from F. Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots, from Woods and Wild's famous Mole Stations, and represented very prime.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots; from Mungyer.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
9300 BREEDING EWES.

G. M. PITT has for private sale, delivered in New England district,
2500 ewes, 2 years old
2500 ditto, 3 ditto ditto
3300 ditto, 4 to 5 ditto.
These are all picked ewes, both for wool and symmetry, and will be found a superior lot.
Also
500 rams from 2 to 5 years old.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
1927 prime and weighty fat wethers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime cattle.

THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, under warrant-rent, on the premises, No. 115, Upper William-street East, Rushcutter Bay,
Household furniture and effects, comprising tables, chairs, horsehair couch, pictures, cupboard, bedsteads, chest drawers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Mr John Wilds to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1800 prime and weighty fat wethers, in lots.

Notice.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE AT BRINGELLY.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. Charles M'Kaughan (who is leaving the district) to sell by auction, at his residence, South Creek, Bringelly, on SATURDAY, February 14, at 12 o'clock,
60 head of very choice quiet well-bred dairy cattle, consisting of milch cows, springers, and young heifers
20 head of horses, comprising very heavy draught mares, colts, and saddle horses
A complete assortment of dairy utensils and farming implements, drays, rollers, spring-cart and harness, cleaning-machine, chaff-cutter and corn-sheller, ploughs and harrows, shaft and trace harness, saddles and bridles, about thirty (30) tons of hay and straw.
Also, a large quantity of household furniture.
☞ The particular attention of buyers is called to the above sale, as the cattle are a very choice lot; and, owing to Mr. M'Kaughan leaving the district, the sale is entirely unreserved.

M'MINN and WILD have been favoured with instructions from Mr. C. Reynolds to sell by auction, at their City Sale Yards, 785, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
2 tip-drays, horses, and harness, complete
Brick barrows
Furniture, and
Sundries.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Furniture.
Parlour Furniture
Diningroom Furniture
Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Furniture
2 Cottage Pianos
Family Carriage, in good order
And a large quantity of useful sundries.

MESSRS. MILLS and BOWDEN have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Payten, senior, in consequence of her relinquishing housekeeping, to sell by auction, without reserve, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her household furniture and effects.
The furniture will be on view on Monday (this day), 9th instant.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
MESSRS. LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Monday, February 9, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. H. G. Benson, 275, Castlereagh-street, as advertised in HERALD and EVENING NEWS. Jewellery and sundries at 2 o'clock. Terms, cash.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets, West Side.
MONDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock.
Bedsteads (iron and wood), Bedding, Safes, Chiffonieres, Loo, Dining, and other Tables, Washstands, Chest of Drawers, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

C. BRAY will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY. No reserve.

A Large Lot of Furniture. Under Bill of Sale.

MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY,
A large quantity of useful household furniture, doors, nails, bedding, 2 pianos, iron and cedar bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, tubs, boilers, and various other goods.
N.B.—Goods received for Monday's sale up to 10 o'clock, and cash advanced if required.

LABOUR BAZAAR AUCTION MART,
Pitt-street.
SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising Loo, Telescope, and other Tables, Chiffonieres, Carpets, Pier Glass, H. H. Chairs and Couches, Bookcases, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Chest Drawers, Wardrobes, Washstands and Sets, Toilet Glass, Commodes, Stoves, Glass Cases, Counters, Shopfittings, Venetian Blinds, Beer Engine, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
A good, useful horse, buggy, and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving Sydney.

To Parties furnishing, Dealers, and others
To Cabmen and others.

THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 2 o'clock sharp.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mrs. William Hayes to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 273, corner Bourke and Liverpool streets, Woolloomooloo,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising loo tables, chairs, pier glasses, couches, sofas, pictures, chiffonieres, ornaments, matting, oilcloth, clocks, glass shades, books, fender and irons, lamps, curtains, tubular iron bedsteads and others, bedding, chests drawers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, dressers, tubs and buckets, poultry, game fowls, talking king parrot, &c.
At 3 o'clock,
Safety cab (No. 266), 2 horses, and harness.
Without reserve.

PEREMPTORY and UNRESERVED SALE.
TO PUBLICANS and OTHERS.
THE LEASE, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS, with LICENSE, of the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE HOTEL, SITUATED IN BATHURST-STREET.

BARKER and GILBERT are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock,
The LEASE, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS, with the LICENSE, of the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE HOTEL.
The Auctioneers are specially instructed to state that the whole may be purchased in one lot if desired; in the event, however, of no purchaser for the lot, every item will be submitted to the hammer seriatim, and sold to the highest bidder. The auctioneers are also directed to say that the rent is merely nominal, and the house is doing a good paying business, and offers advantages to any one seeking a business of this nature rarely to be met with.
Terms, cash.

In the Assigned Estate of a Retail Draper.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, February 10th and 11th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in an assigned estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock each day,
The entire stock-in-trade of a draper, comprising General drapery, Manchester goods, flannels
French merinoes and delaines, dress stuffs, prints
Hosiery in variety, ribbons, feathers, haberdashery, &c.
Terms and full particulars in future issue.

Damaged Scarlet and Gentian Blankets.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Dartmouth, ——, master, from London.
TUESDAY, February 10.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 12 o'clock prompt,
CB&Co, in diamond,
93—1 bale, 29 pairs, 9-4, scarlet blankets, slightly
86—1 bale, 35 ditto, 10-4, gentian ditto, ditto
95—1 bale, 25 ditto, 11-4, ditto ditto, ditto
108—1 bale, 25 ditto, 11-4, ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Ex Sydenham and Ann Duthie.
NEW DRAPERY GOODS
CLOTHING
LINENS and WOOLLENS
HATS and CAPS, &c.
Unreserved Sale on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 12th and 13th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
68 packages of the above goods.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1448708

EARTHENWARE
CHINA.
Now landing ex Ann Duthie and Dartmouth.

On TUESDAY next, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock,

On the Premises recently occupied by Mr. H. Moon, 141, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores, as above, on TUESDAY next, at 10,
60 packages of earthen and china ware.
Breakfast cups and saucers, Paris, white, and gold
Plates, 6 and 7 inch, ditto ditto ditto
Milks and creams, ditto ditto ditto
Slops, sugars, and boxes, ditto ditto ditto
B. and B. plates, ditto ditto ditto
Butters and stands, ditto ditto ditto
Breakfast sets (60 pieces), band and gilt, and key and gilt
Dessert sets (18 pieces), gilt, band, and painted
Toilet sets, painted and gilt, coloured lines and gilt, &c.
Puddings and chambers, C. C.
Candles, coloured stripes and gilt
Jugs, coloured lines and gilt
Mugs, printed
Bowls, ditto
Toilet sets, ditto
Breakfast cups and saucers, blue figured
Breakfast cups and saucers, Paris printed
Eggcups, W. and G., &c.
Terms at sale.

Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance at 10 o'clock.

Ex Merwanjee Framjee.
On account of whom it may concern.

On TUESDAY next, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock.

One Case, containing 24 sets, BUGGY HARNESS, made expressly for Australia.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
1 case buggy harness, as follows:—
12 sets common buggy harness, silver on iron furniture, half buckle furniture, open top collars, 3 sets swaged, and 9 sets wired, complete for Australia.
6 sets common plain buggy harness, silver on iron, whole buckles, B70 scroll hames, chain fronts, 4-inch saddles, open top collars, complete for Australia.
6 sets part lined buggy harness, silver furnished, scroll hames, 4 sets whole buckles, 2 sets half buckles, tipped scroll hames, face pieces, flat reins, chain fronts, lined flap saddles, complete for Australia.
40 lbs. curled hair.
Terms, cash.

COUNTER SCALES
WEIGHING-MACHINES
WIRE NAILS
TIN PLATES
FUSE
LUBRICATING OIL
COPPER SASH CHAINS, &c.

On TUESDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
350 packages of the above, now landing ex various ships, comprising
Best WEIGHING MACHINES, 7, 14, 28, and 56 lbs., with oblong tin dishes and tin scoops, assorted
Imperial weighing machines, brass scales, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.
Gold scales, brass lever pillars, in mahogany boxes, with drawers and weights complete, 9, 10, and 11 inch
Patent lever machines, 4 cwt., with pillars, platforms, and weights
Ditto ditto, 6 cwt., ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, 10 cwt., ditto, ditto, ditto
ROSEHEAD WIRE NAILS, Nos. 8 to 13, 3 to 1½ inch, assorted
Flathead ditto, Nos. 6 to 10, assorted
Best CHARCOAL TIN PLATES, IC and IX
SMALL FUSE, 10 packages
LUBRICATING OIL, 7 casks
COPPER SASH CHAINS, No. 5 and No. 3, hooks and plates.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
New and Seasonable Goods, now landing ex William Duthie.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 289, George-street North, THIS DAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of the above, comprising lines most required by the trade—lasting, plain, and toe-caps; kid, glove-kid, polish, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, February 18, at 11 o'clock.
At CLIFTON COTTAGE, Victoria-street
(the residence of SYDNEY WANT, Esq.)

HIGHLY-ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, PAINTED CHINA
FINEST ELECTROPLATED WARE
SUPERB TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by Erard, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued as early as possible.

To Gentlemen furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from S. Want, Esq., in consequence of his projected departure for Europe, to sell by auction, at his residence, Clifton Cottage, Victoria-street, on WEDNESDAY, February 18, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 a.m.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Dartmouth,
THIRTY PACKAGES VERY SUPERIOR MODERN ENGLISH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE.
SUPERB PIANOFORTES (by favourite makers), in HANDSOME Walnutwood Cases
Walnut Music Stools
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
Ditto Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables
HANDSOME Mahogany Leather Covered Dining-room Suites
COSTLY Walnut Drawing-room Settee and high-low Suites, covered in the newest materials, each consisting of Couch, Easy Chair, Lady's Chair, and 6 small Chairs
ELEGANT Walnut Inlaid Centre and Occasional Tables
Walnut Drawing-room Suites, covered in rep
HANDSOME Walnut Card Tables
Birch Folding Chairs, arms and leg rests
Mahogany Serpentine Commodes
Birch ditto
MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES—box and tray, plain and moulded, 9 x 7, 16 x 12, 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 18 x 14, 24 x 18, 10 x 8
GILT-FRAME CHIMNEY GLASSES
Empty Cases, &c., &c.

To Private Gentlemen, Furniture Warehousemen, and Furniture Brokers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from W. Saber and Sons to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 a.m.,
Ex Dartmouth,
30 packages English-made furniture.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Valuable Mining Plant and Lease.

THE PROPERTY OF THE ROYAL SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, at 12 o'clock,
The plant and property of the Royal Saxon Gold Mining Company, consisting of
Four horse-power engine and boiler, by Vale and Lacy, with winding-gear, &c., shed, tools, rope, &c.

The mine consists of a 4-acre lease, immediately north of Hawkins Hill, between the Scandinavian and Exhibition leases. A perpendicular shaft 6 x 5 (timbered and centred) has been sunk to a depth of 280 feet.
Terms at sale.

TIN ORE
From well-known Mines and Private Consignments.
Also, SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore
And smelted tin
Terms, cash.

Postponement of Sale to WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of
143 CASES HEYWOOD and CO.'S AMERICAN CHAIRS.

To American Goods Warehousemen, Buyers for the Country, and Shippers to the North.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 a.m.
143 cases HEYWOOD and CO.'S best American chairs.
Terms at sale.

The Property of
The South Star Gold Mining Company.

For Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, at 12 o'clock,
The lease at Oakey Creek, known as
THE SOUTH STAR,
comprising about 6 acres, or about 900 feet on the line of reef. Two shafts have been sunk, one 80 feet deep, and one (recently worked) to a depth of 245 feet, carrying gold all the way from the surface. Over the latter shaft a substantial whim has been lately erected; also tools, ropes, &c.
Terms at sale.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CUT-UNDER SOCIABLE BUGGY
HORSE AND HARNESS.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instructions from Mrs. Russell to sell by auction, at Woodstock, on the Glenmore Road, opposite Flinton, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 11 o'clock sharp,
All her valuable household furniture, comprising:—
A superior rosewood tricord pianoforte, a prize instrument, equal to new
Drawing-room suite, walnut furniture, crimson and white satin
Inlaid walnut centre-table
Pier glasses
Card and occasional tables
Handsome marble and other vases
Brussels carpet, new, 21 feet by 15 feet
Hearthrug to match
Fender and fire-irons
Canterbury what-not
Curtains, poles, and hangings.
IN SITTING-ROOM.
Rosewood suite
Brussels carpet, 15 feet x 15 feet
Pictures and engravings
Pier glass and ornaments.

Dining-room suite in morocco
Telescope table, 8 feet
Handsome sideboard
Side tables; carpet, 18 x 15
Hearthrug, fender, and fire-irons
Large framed engravings
Electroplated breakfast tea and coffee sets, spoons and forks
Cutlery, clock
Glass and china ware, &c., &c.
Bedroom furniture in four rooms, comprising—
Tubular bedsteads, hair mattresses
Chairs, tables, toilet ware, and glasses, &c., &c.
Plunge and shower baths
The usual kitchen furniture, &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock precisely will be sold the family sociable or cut-under buggy with canopy, nearly new; a quiet serviceable horse, silver-mounted harness, and various other articles.
Terms cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.
WHITES and YELLOWS.

Balance of the Cargo of the
PENNINE,
for UNRESERVED SALE,
by order of Messrs. DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TUESDAY, February 10, at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Pennine, comprising—
986 bags finest whites and yellows.
This balance will be cleared off without the slightest reserve.
Terms liberal.

Sherry, Liqueurs, Sauterne, Martell's Dark Brandy, Hock, Port.
To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock,
59 cases brandy, sherry, port, sauterne, hock, and liqueurs.
Full particulars at sale.

KEROSENE.
Ex ——, from New York.

On account of those concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Victoria kerosene, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Anchors, Chains, Spars, Sails, Cordage, Wire Rigging, Compasses, Binnacle, &c., &c.

Now landing at the Grafton Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, at 3 o'clock,
Several excellent lots of the above, now landing and sorted.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 11, at 11 o'clock,
236 packages new goods.
Terms liberal.

Fine Twist Tobacco.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 11, at 11 o'clock,
12 quarter-tierces prime negrohead tobacco.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Preliminary Notice.

NEW TEAS.
Balance, to close a shipment.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 11, at 11 o'clock,
1046 packages fine congous, in chests, halves, and boxes.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th February.

554 Chests
5513 Half-chests
2139 Boxes

8556 Packages Congou.
New Season's Teas, cargo of the CITO, from Foo Chow.
Positively the last Cargo to arrive this season.

☞ To be offered for Positive Sale, under instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

Comprising a really choice assortment of useful and fine Teas, from good ordinary to very finest Breakfast Congous.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of teas, ex Cito, from Foo Chow,
Comprising all descriptions, from good middling to finest breakfast congous, and consisting of
554 chests
5513 half-chests
2189 boxes

8556 packages assorted congous.

TERMS, LIBERAL, AT SALE.

The attention of the trade and buyers generally is solicited to the above sale of fine full flavoured congous, selected by Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.'s agents purposely to suit the requirements of this market, and will be found upon inspection to be fully up to any cargo imported this season.

The Auctioneer's instructions are of decidedly liberal character in the disposal of this cargo, and they fairly anticipate being in a position to place every line.

Catalogues and samples can be had at the rooms of the auctioneers.

TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases English hams.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Sugar, ex Macgregor.

TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by auction, on account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 tons damaged sugar, ex s.s. Macgregor.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1874,
at
the Stores of Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers,
50, Pitt-street.
Invoice of Superior English Furniture, now landing.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell, at the above Stores, on TUESDAY next, 10th February, 1874, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of superior English furniture, comprising—
Walnut and mahogany washstands, dressing tables
Oval walnut dressing tables, toilet glasses
Chiffonieres, suites of furniture
Devonports, whatnots, canterburies, &c.
Walnut and mahogany framework, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 10, 11 o'clock.

300 Bags Mauritius Sugar, White and Crystal
800 Packages ditto ditto, Yellow and Primrose Counters
500 ditto ditto, Counters and Rations.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
320 cases oilmen's stores
960 bags dressed rice
100 ditto Patna ditto
25 ditto dates
13 pockets Kent hops
Coarse and fine salt, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, February 10, at 11 o'clock.

Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
684 cases brandy, single star
49 ditto ditto, two ditto
49 ditto ditto, three ditto
2 hogsheads 14 quarter-casks brandy
70 cases Yclesias ditto
80 ditto claret, &c.
2 hogsheads Australian wine.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, February 17th.

To Quartz Miners, Speculators, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Public Auction,
That Valuable leasehold Property, containing 4 acres rich Auriferous Land, together with Quartz-crushing Plant and Machinery,
known as the Eureka Gold Mining Company (Limited), situate at MUTTAMA, near Gundagai.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have received instructions from the Directors to offer for positive sale by public auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, Sydney, on the 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable property known as the Eureka Gold Mining Company (Limited), and situate at Muttama, near Gundagai, together with the plant, machinery, &c., as it now stands.
The property consists of 4 acres, leased from the Government, and, judging from past and present appearances, may reasonably be expected to eventually become a rich and valuable possession.
THE PLANT, which is substantially erected on the ground, consists of a
LARGE BUILDING, covered with corrugated iron, powerful steam-engine, ABOUT 20 H.P., with large Cornish boiler and battery of 12 head of stampers, amalgamating machine, in complete working order.
Blacksmith's shop and appliances; in fact, every requisite for immediately going to work.
Offers have already been made to take both mine, machinery, and entire plant on tribute, and remain still open for acceptance.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Auctioneers.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, 12th February.

Unreserved Sale by Public Auction.

The whole of the Household Furniture, Plate Glass, China, and Stock-in-Trade, of Cohen's Family Hotel.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have received instructions from the Executors of the late A. Cohen, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the above date, on the premises, Wynyard-square,
The extensive household furniture, plate glass, china, and stock-in-trade of the hotel known as
Cohen's Family Hotel,
the interest and goodwill of which has been disposed of to Mr. Charles Pfahlert, of Exchange Rooms.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Builders, Contractors, Architects, Public Institutions, Dealers, and others.

SALE by AUCTION of
AUSTRALIAN MOSAIC and PLAIN TILES,
for Entrance Halls, Corridors, Passages, Churches, Banks and Public Institutions, Porticos, Verandahs, Balconies, Dairies, &c., &c.

ABOUT 1500 SQUARE YARDS,
which can be used for any variety of patterns.

☞ These Tiles have obtained the first prize at the late Agricultural Exhibition, Sydney, 1869, and can be seen on the floors of the City Bank, Pitt-street, and at the Mortuary Railway Station, Redfern, at Government House, the Banks at Newcastle, and other public buildings.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Yard, Prince-street, THIS DAY, 9th February (unless previously sold by private contract), at 11 o'clock,
About 1500 square yards of Mosaic and plain tiles, as above.

. The auctioneers beg to direct the attention of parties building to this favourable opportunity of obtaining a supply of these tiles, which are quite equal to any imported, as testified by the following Certificates:—

"Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney,
28th October, 1869.

"The tiles manufactured by you and laid on the platform of the Mortuary Railway Station at Redfern, and at the Mortuary Terminus at Haslem Creek, are very satisfactory, being made of good hard well-burnt material, very true in form, pleasing and appropriate in pattern, and of delicate colour.

"I am of opinion that those tiles are well suited for the doors of churches, halls, vestibules, corridors, verandahs, &c.; and I have no doubt will be extensively used for such purposes when their valuable qualities have become known.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed) "JAMES BARNETT."

EXTRACT from letter dated 1st July, 1871.
"I am extremely well pleased with the tiles which have been laid at the CITY BANK, and am confident that the notice they have already attracted will prove of great service in extending the business. It will give me pleasure to introduce the tiles whenever I have a fitting opportunity.
"Yours very truly,
"G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.

Patterns, and all information, can be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, 168, Pitt-street.

Positive Unreserved Sale.
10 Choice Building Allotments,
ON THE GROUND, ENMORE ROAD.

THIS DAY, 9th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, on the ground, Enmore Road, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
10 very choice building allotments, adjoining Rossitrevor Villa, the residence of J. Murdoch, Esq., and fronting the Enmore Road, Emily and Fotheringham streets.
Lot 5 is a corner allotment, and admirably suited for an hotel or place of business.
Terms at sale. Title unquestionable.
NO LAW EXPENSES.
The Auctioneer undertakes to give purchaser deed of conveyance free of cost.
N.B.—Further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices, 34, King-street.

R. HARNETT, JUN., and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, on TUESDAY, February 10, 1874, at 11 o'clock,
50 hogsheads Berry's Lion ale } (in bond)
16 barrels ditto. }
All in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD,
Near St. Peter's Church.

LOT 1. Valuable Allotment of Land, at the junction of the COOK'S RIVER ROAD and VICTORIA-STREET, having a frontage of 31 feet, more or less, to the road, by a depth of 94 feet, more or less, to a reserved road 12 feet wide.
LOT 2. The WHITE HORSE HOTEL, situate on the COOK'S RIVER ROAD, adjoins Lot 1, built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof, and contains bar, three front parlours, back parlour, three bedrooms, large billiard-room, kitchen, cellars, &c. This property was formerly known as the Hero of Waterloo, and has a frontage of 49 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 107 feet, more or less, and is now tenanted by Mr. John Richardson.
LOT 3. The BUTCHER'S SHOP adjoins Lot 2, has a frontage of 20 feet frontage, by a depth of 121 feet, contains shop and two rooms on ground floor, with two rooms above, and is now let to Mr. John Bradshaw.
LOT 4.—FOUR COTTAGES, at the junction of VICTORIA and CHURCH STREETS, having 91 feet 6 inches frontage to latter street, by a depth of 84 feet to a reserved lane, containing 3 rooms each.

Title unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY,
The above valuable properties, now in the market for positive sale by order of the mortgagee.

☞ They are all faithfully built, and well worth the attention of those seeking investments in that locality.

PEREMPTORY SALES.

In the Estate of the late Dr. WOODCOCK.

Lot 1—14 acres 18 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore
Lot 2—12 acres 2 roods 16 perches, Lane Cove River, North Shore
Lot 3—10 acres 37 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 4—14 acres 35 perches, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 5—14 acres 34 perches, Burns Bay, North Shore
Lot 6—15 acres, Lane Cove, North Shore
Lot 7—22 acres 2 roods, Sugarloaf Bay Creek, North Shore
Lot 8—11 acres 3 roods, Sugarloaf Bay, North Shore
Lot 9—1 acre 1 rood 35 perches, Shoe's Creek, Cook's River
Lot 10—1 acre 2 roods 12 perches, Cabarita Point, Hen and Chicken Bay.

TITLES.—Apply to Messrs. JAQUES and JAQUES, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY,
The above blocks of land.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

DOWLING-STREET, BOTANY-STREET, CHURCH-STREET, AND ADJOINING MOORE PARK.

FIVE ALLOTMENTS, having each 20 feet, more or less, frontage to DOWLING-STREET, by a depth of 92 feet, more or less, to a lane.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February,
THOSE FIVE valuable FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS, situated in DOWLING-STREET, having each a frontage to that street of 20 feet, more or less, by a depth of 92 feet, more or less, to a lane.

☞ These allotments are situate at the junction of Dowling-street and the Botany Road, and adjoin MOORE PARK, commanding extensive views in a rapidly improving neighbourhood; and, to any one in search of an eligible city building site, combining easy access to the centre of the city, the auctioneers are confident that no choicer sites than these can be obtained.

PLAN on view at MORT'S ROOMS.

Preliminary Notice.

That Magnificent Freehold,
THE MACDONALD ESTATE.
Situate on the GLENMORE ROAD, leading from Paddington to Double Bay Road, containing an area of 9 ACRES and 21 PERCHES,
now being subdivided by Mr. Surveyor Reuss into building allotments.

TITLE—Apply to W. BARKER, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.

TERMS liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at an early date, due notice of which will be given,
That magnificent freehold property,
THE MACDONALD ESTATE,
comprising an area of 9 ACRES and 21 PERCHES, situate on
THE GLENMORE ROAD,
and sub-divided into building allotments.

☞ This fine property is bounded by the Glenmore Road, the Hopewell Estate, Captain Scott's property, the Vale of Lacicse, the property of O. B. West, Esq., and J. Brown, Esq., and the road dividing this estate from the property of the late Mr. Lane.

. In bringing this estate into the market, the attention of the public is directed simply to the salient advantages it commands—its situation, proximity to the heart of the city, its natural drainage, the fine views it commands. The instructions for sale are positive, the title is perfect, the terms are liberal. No property of the kind so healthfully and well situated has been in the market for years, and no doubt by those who are able to recognise the many advantages it commands, the opportunity will not be lost.

Plan of subdivision and lithographs are in course of preparation.

CHOICE BLOCKS OF LAND,
situate at
DARLING POINT
and
DOUBLE BAY,
with frontages to the
Darling Point Road,
William-street,
Ocean-street, and
The Marine Parade,
in the immediate neighbourhood of Green Oakes, Mount Adelaide, Springfield, &c.

TITLE unquestionable. Apply to W. Barker, Esq., solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.
TERMS, liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February,
The following choice blocks of land, situate at Darling Point and Double Bay, commanding most charming and extensive views.
LOT 1.—A MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF LAND, having 184 feet frontage to the Darling Point Road, 230 feet frontage to William-street, 145 feet to Adelaide Road, and 127 feet to a reserved road.
This is a very choice building site, and commands most extensive views.
FRONTING William-street are
6 BLOCKS OF LAND,
with frontages of about 60 feet, by depths of from 88 to 139 feet.
These overlook the grounds of Green Oakes, Brooksby, and the properties in Double Bay.
ADJOINING these are
2 BLOCKS OF LAND
fronting Spring Road, by the side of the steps in William-street.
ADJOINING these blocks is the
BLOCK OF LAND KNOWN AS
THE TERRACES,
containing about 3 ACRES of land, and commanding an uninterrupted view of the harbour.
FRONTING Ocean-street
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
having a frontage of 51 feet, with considerable depth.
This allotment fronts the Borough Reserve, and is very level and a good building site.
FRONTING the Marine Parade,
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
having a frontage of 53 feet 9 inches by a depth of about 140 feet.
This allotment is very choice.

☞ The attention of all interested in the charming locality of Darling Point is particularly requested to this sale. The lovely scenery which most of the allotments command, and the difficulty that exists in obtaining land in the locality, together with the liberal terms of credit offered, and the full determination of the vendor to meet the market, all contribute to give to this sale a special attraction, which, it is hoped, will not be lost sight of.

The allotments are pegged out, and the fullest information may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.
PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY.

DARLING POINT and DOUBLE BAY. A magnificent block of Land, fronting DARLING POINT ROAD, having 184 feet frontage.
Six blocks of Land, with frontage of about 60 feet, by depths of from 88 to 139 feet.
Two blocks of Land, fronting SPRING ROAD, by the side of the steps in William-street.
Block of Land, known as THE TERRACES, containing about 3 acres.
An Allotment of Land, fronting OCEAN-STREET, having a frontage of 51 feet.
An allotment of Land, having a frontage of 53 feet 9 inches to the Marine Parade.

DOWLING-STREET, MOORE PARK. Five allotments of Land, having each 20 feet, more or less, frontage to DOWLING-STREET, by a depth of 92 feet, more or less, to a lane.

NORTH SHORE. LOT 1.—14 acres 18 perches, Burns Bay.
LOT 2.—12 acres 2 roods 16 perches, Lane Cove River.
LOT 3.—10 acres 37 perches, Lane Cove.
LOT 4.—14 acres 35 perches, Lane Cove.
LOT 5.—14 acres 34 perches, Burns Bay.
LOT 6.—15 acres, Lane Cove.
LOT 7.—22 acres 2 roods, Sugarloaf Creek.
LOT 8.—11 acres 3 roods, Sugarloaf Bay.

COOK'S RIVER. LOT 9.—1 acre 1 rood 35 perches, Shoe's Creek, Cook's River.

HEN AND CHICKEN BAY. LOT 10.—1 acre 2 roods 12 perches, Cabarita Point.

NEWTOWN, HUTCHINSON-STREET. Valuable block of LAND, situate in HUTCHINSON-STREET, having a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 100 feet, being lots 48 and 49 of section 6 of the Brompton Estate.

WAVERLEY, EDMUND AND HENRY STREETS. The substantial Stone and Brick Cottages, EDMUND and HENRY STREETS, each containing 4 rooms and outhouses.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

WAVERLEY.
Edmund and Henry streets, near the Charing Cross Hotel.
Three Substantial Stone and Brick Cottages.
Title unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Whitworth to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th February,
That valuable freehold property, situated at WAVERLEY, and having 99 feet frontage to Edmund-street, and 33 feet to Henry-street, on which, fronting Edmund-street, are erected 2 stone cottages, with shingled roof, and 1 brick cottage, with shingled roof, each containing 4 rooms and presently under most respectable tenancy.

☞ In bringing this property into the market, the proprietor's sole motive is her intention of leaving the locality. No property could pay better than this has, and by any one able to give it proper supervision the investment would prove safe and lucrative.

BURWOOD.

ALBINA VILLA and IMPROVED GROUNDS, 6 ACRES 3 ROODS 25 PERCHES, on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, opposite the residence of M. M. COHEN, Esq., J.P., about 15 minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION.
BRIGHTON COTTAGE, RIVER-VIEW TERRACE, a few yards from the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Miss M'DONALD to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—ALBINA VILLA, a COMMODIOUS BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with wide verandahs front and back, hall, 6 large rooms and bath-room; detached two-story range of premises, containing kitchen, with range; dairy, store-room, with 3 bedrooms over; detached coach-house, hayloft over, 3-stall stable, shed, fowlhouse, &c.
THE GROUNDS, 6 acres 3 roods and 25 perches, have extensive frontages to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, CHURCH and VICTORIA STREETS. About 3 acres are laid out into tastefully arranged flower garden, shrubbery, with ornamental trees, through which to the front of RESIDENCE is a well-formed carriage-drive, and the residue is a securely enclosed well-grassed paddock. The water supply is very ample, from two large underground tanks.
LOT 2.—BRIGHTON COTTAGE, a substantially-erected brick residence, with slated roof, and containing verandahs front and back, hall, six rooms, bath-room, pantry, and kitchen, prettily laid out flower-garden in front, orchard of choice fruit-trees, two wells of good water, large yard, &c., at the rear. The water supply is never-failing.
The land has 120 FEET to John-street, with a depth of 210 FEET, extending to River View-terrace, to which it also has a frontage of 120 feet.

☞ The position of BRIGHTON COTTAGE is one of the prettiest parts of the favourite suburb of Burwood, on the high ground overlooking Edrop's Paddocks, and commanding an extensive and uninterrupted view of the Parramatta River, Hen and Chicken Bay, and the surrounding rural scenery.

Omnibuses pass Albina Villa every hour, and the railway trains to and from Sydney run at about the same intervals during the day.
Plans on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

BOUGAINVILLÆA COTTAGE, a beautifully-situated Suburban Villa, adjoining the residence and grounds of THOS. G. SAVAGE, Esq. Also,
VILLA SITE, adjoining the above, next to the residence of the Rev. G. KING.
TITLE—Unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained of Messrs. DRANE and DRANE, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from DAVID WILSON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—BOUGAINVILLÆA COTTAGE. That remarkably tastefully-designed suburban residence, situated on the elevated ground on the south side of the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION, together with highly-improved grounds, 1 acre 3 roods and 17 perches in extent.
The cottage residence is built of brick, on stone foundations, and has wide verandahs at front and rear. It contains hall, drawing-room (30 x 15, divided by folding doors), dining-room, and 3 bedrooms; kitchen, with cooking range; servant's room, pantry; bathroom, with water laid on; store-room, wash-house, &c.
The water supply is never-failing, consisting of two underground reservoirs, fitted with powerful force-pump, which throws the water into an elevated iron tank, from which, by iron piping, it is laid on to the kitchen and bath-room.
The grounds—about 1½ acre—have frontages to the BURWOOD ROAD and WILLIAM-STREET, are securely enclosed, and laid out with considerable taste, under the personal supervision of Mr. Shepherd, of the well-known Darling Nursery, into lawn, well-arranged flower-beds, interspersed with gravel walks, shrubbery, orchard, and kitchen-gardens.

☞ This is a most desirable residence, favourably situated in the most populous suburb of the city. The position is very delightful, on the high land south of the railway, with a north-eastern aspect, and commanding extensive pretty views of the Parramatta River, Hen and Chicken Bay, and the surrounding rural scenery.

The premises are substantial, and finished throughout in good style; indeed, the whole property exhibits excellent taste and well-devised planning for domestic comfort.
Cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
LOT 2.—VILLA SITE, adjoining the above, containing an area of about 1 acre, and having a frontage of 88 FEET to the BURWOOD ROAD, and 88 FEET to WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of 575 FEET, being lots 4 and 5 of Block K of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
It is all cleared, securely enclosed with good paling fence, and partially laid out AS GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

DOG TRAP ROAD,
Campbell Hill Estate.

DESIRABLE SMALL FARM, containing 19 ACRES 1 ROOD 7 PERCHES, being Lots 9, 10, and 12, section 9, of the CAMPBELL HILL ESTATE, and having extensive frontages to the Dog Trap Road and a reserved road at the rear, and only a short distance from the Fairfield Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, February 13, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described block of good land, a beautiful site, very favourably situated.
Plan at the Rooms.—Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS.

By order of the Mortgagee.

COTTAGE, in COLLEGE-STREET, on the west side, south of DEVONSHIRE-STREET. It contains 2 rooms and kitchen, stable at the rear, and the land has 35 FEET 7¼ INCHES frontage to COLLEGE-STREET.
TWO-STORY HOUSE, in BELVOIR-STREET, at the corner of COLLEGE-STREET, built of brick and weatherboards, and containing 3 rooms and kitchen.
The land is a corner, and has 74½ FEET frontage to BELVOIR-STREET, 5 FEET to COLLEGE-STREET, with a depth of 45 FEET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described small freeholds, at Surry Hills, known as the properties of Mr. BURNS.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

ELYSTAN,
EDGECLIFF ROAD.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
By Order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. Gilchrist.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known beautifully situated FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, together with about FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, with extensive frontages to the Edgecliff Road, Ocean and Trelawney streets.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
CARDS TO VIEW can be obtained on application.
Title—Point Piper Estate, leasehold; ground rent, £10 per acre per annum.

GOULBURN-STREET,
near Elizabeth-street.

5 RECENTLY-ERECTED DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 99, 101, 103, 105, and 107, GOULBURN-STREET, south side, a few yards east of Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, having a frontage of 61¼ feet to GOULBURN-STREET, upon which are erected those FIVE newly-erected DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 99 to 107, GOULBURN-STREET, built of brick on stone foundations; two contain each 4 rooms and kitchen, with oven; three contain each 4 rooms; well-drained yards, &c., at the rear.
RENTAL, £162 10s PER ANNUM.

☞ These houses are well built, and having only recently been finished, will require no expenditure for repairs for some years to come. They are situated in a very populous locality, fronting a main thoroughfare, close to George-street, Brickfield-hill, and Belmore Markets, which ensures constant tenants and certain returns.
Terms at sale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

STANLEY-STREET.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENT of LAND on the north side, a few feet west of RILEY-STREET, having 22 FEET 9 INCHES frontage, with a depth of 85 FEET, extending to a lane with a width of 24 FEET 9 INCHES at the rear, together with the premises thereon, built of iron, stone, and brick, and containing 4 apartments, bakehouse with oven, &c., adjoining Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON'S PROPERTY.

CHARLES-STREET,
SOUTH OF FRANCIS-STREET.
TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 6, CHARLES-STREET, on stone foundation, and containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with yard, side entrance by lane, &c.
The land has 15 FEET frontage to Charles-street, and 77 FEET frontage to a side lane.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
SOUTH OF FITZROY-STREET.
THREE WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY RESIDENCES, Nos. 508, 510, and 512, BOURKE-STREET, substantially built of brick, on stone foundations, and containing each 4 rooms and kitchen. Two of the houses have halls, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear, erected upon a piece of land having 48 FEET frontage to BOURKE-STREET, with a depth of 90 FEET.

ROSS-STREET, GLEBE,
FOREST LODGE ESTATE.
NEAT VERANDAH WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, known as Mr. Thomas Godbee's property, between the OLD PARRAMATTA ROAD and ST. JOHN'S ROAD. It is most tastefully finished and contains lobby, 4 good rooms, detached kitchen and washhouse, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
The land has 31¼ FEET frontage to the SOUTH-WEST side of ROSS-STREET, with a depth of 125 FEET.

PETERSHAM.
ELSWICK ESTATE,
NEAR THE PARRAMATTA ROAD.
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND containing an area of 3 ACRES 1 ROOD and 8 PERCHES, being part of the well-known ELSWICK ESTATE, and known as Mr. J. T. HUDSON'S brick-yard. It has about 330 FEET frontage to ELSWICK-STREET, with a depth of 450 FEET, upon it is erected a BRICK-built cottage, containing 4 rooms, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described properties.

Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

STATIONS.

MORT and CO. have for sale by auction, the following PASTORAL PROPERTIES:—

WESTBROOK, Darling Downs, with 75,000 acres Purchased Land, 22,000 acres Leasehold ditto; together with 100,000 Sheep.
For sale on 19th March, 1874.

MOUNT ENNISKILLEN,
HOME CREEK, and
BARCALDINE DOWNS,
Barcoo River, Queensland, with 62,000 Sheep, and 5,500 Cattle.
For sale March, 1874.

TALAVERA, Victoria Downs, Queensland, together with 40,000 sheep.
For sale 19th March, 1874.

Extended advertisements appear in Saturday's HERALD, and further particulars can be obtained on application to
MORT and CO.,
Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay.

SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS.

G. F. WANT will hold sales by auction at the PASTORAL EXCHANGE, 273, George-street, Sydney, as follows:—
TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1874, at 11 o'clock.
DULACCA, with 16,580 SHEEP, more or less
RETRO, ditto 80,000 SHEEP, ditto
MOOKI SPRINGS, ditto 7832 SHEEP, ditto
200 CATTLE, ditto
25 HORSES, ditto.

TUESDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1874, at 11 o'clock,
FRASER'S CREEK, with 5000 CATTLE, more or less
150 HORSES, ditto
MAY AND LEICHHARDT DOWNS, with 80,000 SHEEP, ditto.

Full particulars of the above properties can be seen in Saturday's issue of the S. M. HERALD, SYDNEY MAIL, and AUSTRALASIAN, and at the Pastoral Exchange, Sydney.

Stations.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed to sell by public auction, at 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, March 13th next, at the Exchange, Sydney, the following splendid pastoral properties:—
CANNING DOWNS SOUTH STATION,
Darling Downs District, Queensland, with 20,000 choice sheep (more or less)
THE RETREAT STATION,
Darling Downs District, Queensland, with 6096 sheep (more or less)
WOODHOUSE STATION,
Kennedy District, Queensland, with 6817 (more or less) well-bred cattle
RAINWORTH STATION,
Leichhardt District, Queensland, with 51,000 sheep (more or less).
For extended advertisements see Saturday's HERALD, TOWN AND COUNTRY, and SYDNEY MAIL.
Full particulars and plans at the office, 271, George-street, Sydney.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. WILLIAM, THOMAS, and ALFRED DEAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved NEPHEW, William E. Mossman; to move from the residence of his parents, Mew-street, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE T. MOSSMAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SON, William E.; to move from his residence, Mew-street, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL TRACEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Margaret H.; to move from his residence, 294, Sussex-street, near Liverpool-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BOYDEN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased DAUGHTER, Maria Louisa; to move from his residence, No. 222, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM FROST are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, Waverley, near Willow Hotel, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st. South; 60, Riley-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM ROSS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Harriet; to move from his residence, Crescent-street, Balmain, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE MILHAM are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SISTER; to move from her late residence in Crescent-street, Balmain, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Sydney G.; to move from his residence, 5, Lower Campbell-street, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, and 737, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT CONDELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late WIFE; to move from his residence, 588, George-street, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8.30, to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, ex Windsor Castle. List No. 2.
The Great Lone Land: a Narrative of Travel and Adventure in the North-West of America, by Captain W. F. Butler map and plates, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada, by Clarence King, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Buchan's Handy Book of Meteorology, 10s 6d, post 11s 8d
The Childhood of the World: a Simple Account of Man in Early Times, by E. Clodd, 4s, post 4s 6d
How to Work the Microscope, by L. S. Beale, 4th edition, 400 illustrations, 27s, post 29s
Professor PAGE'S Popular Works on GEOLOGY, viz.:—Geology for General Readers, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d; Chips and Chapters, a Book for Amateurs and Young Geologists, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d; Philosophy of Geology, 5s, post 5s 6d; Introductory Text Book of Geology, 2s 6d, post 3s; Advanced Text Book of Geology, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d; The Geological Examinator, Questions on the Text Books, 1s, post 1s 2d; Handbook of Geological Terms, 9s 6d, post 11s; The Earth's Crust, a Handy Outline of Geology, 1s 6d, post 1s 8d; Advanced Text Book of Physical Geography, 6s 6d, post 7s; Man—Where, Whence, and Whither, 4s 6d, post 5s.
MEDICAL.
Pereira's Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Bentley and Redwood, 32s, post 35s
The Change of Life in Health and Disease, by Dr. E. J. Tilt, 3rd edition, 13s 6d, post 15s
Gray's Anatomy, descriptive and surgical, 6th edition, by Holmes, 399 illustrations, 36s, post 39s
Ellis's Demonstrations of Anatomy, 6th edition, 146 woodcuts, 16s, post 17s 6d
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment, 13s, post 14s
Parker on the Modern Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases, 5th edition, with additions, 13s 6d, post 15s
Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions, 1873, 6s 3d, post 7s
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions, and Trades, 5th edition, by Professor Tuson, 36s 6d, post £2.
Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, new edition, by Lewes, 2 vols., 15s, post 17s
Lewe's Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols., 13s 6d, post 15s 6d
Electricity and Magnetism, by Professor Jenkin, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
The Family Medical Guide, with plain directions for the treatment of every case, and a list of Medicines required for any Household, by Dr. Fullerton, 15s, post 16s 6d
Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine, 20s, post 22s
——— Management and Disorders of Infancy and Childhood, &c., 13s, post 14s
Graham on the Diseases of Females, Medical Glossary, &c., 14s, post 15s 2d
Ruddock's Homoeopathic Vade Mecum, Medical and Surgical, 5th edition, 1873, 6s 6d, post 8s
——— Stepping-stone to Homoeopathy and Health, 2s, post 2s 6d
Trall's Hydropathic Encyclopædia, a System of Hydropathy and Hygiene for Families and Students, numerous illustrations, 24s, post 26s
Smedley's Practical Hydropathy—Remarks on Diet, Clothing, &c., 3s 6d, post 4s 6d
Smedley's, Mrs., Ladies' Manual, 3s., post 3s 9d
South's Household Surgery, or Hints on Emergencies, 4s 6d, post 5s
First Help in Accidents, being a Surgical Guide by Dr. Schaible, 3s 6d, post 4s
My Receipt Book—600 Receipts in Cooking and Preserving, &c., &c., 3s 6d, post 3s 10d
Photographic Albums of a superior quality, and handsomely bound Books suitable for wedding and birthday presents.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 9th, every night, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND OPENING of HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.
The world-renowned MAGICIAN and MUSICIAN,
acknowledged by the Press and public to be the MOST ACCOMPLISHED ARTIST and VERSATILE ENTERTAINER that has ever appeared in AUSTRALIA.
LOUIS HASELMAYER
will make his first appearance in his New, Novel, and Scientific Entertainment,
and will embrace a Grand Scope of BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES never before attempted by any one in the Australasian colonies.
They must be seen to be believed.
LOUIS HASELMAYER.
NEW STARTLING ILLUSIONS.
The Incomparable HASELMAYER,
Great Britain's MAGICIAN.
Australia's Great MUSICIAN.
The Silver-toned STYLOCARFE.
The Animated DRUM.
The NEPTUNE and FLORA.
MUSIC, MAGIC, and MIRTH.
24 EDUCATED BIRDS.
The Wonder of the XIX. Century.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 p.m.
Admission, 3s, 2s, 1s.
Reserved seats can be secured at Cole's, stationer.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BAZAAR. ST. JOSEPH'S PRESBYTERY, NEWTOWN. A BAZAAR in aid of the above Presbytery will be opened in the Town Hall, Newtown, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., and will continue open every evening during the week. A Brass Band in attendance every evening. Admission, 6d.
Archbishop VAUGHAN will visit the Bazaar at 4 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY.
J. P. FITZPATRICK.

SYDNEY MUSICAL SOCIETY.—REHEARSAL TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Temperance Hall. A full attendance is requested.
T. W. CRAVEN, Conductor.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. 222, Pitt-street.
Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, One Shilling. Children under 10 half price.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert every night, at 8.
Another grand addition—MODEL of the ZIGZAG and BLUE MOUNTAINS, 30 feet long. TRAINS in motion. SPLENDID SCENERY, &c., &c.
TO-NIGHT, selections from the 3rd Act of the opera bouffe GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, introducing the celebrated gend'armes duet, with the trio between the Duchess and the gend'armes, by Misses ALICE and CLARA SPENCER and Master ARTHUR SPENCER.

BALMAIN.—Steam EXCURSION to CHOWDER BAY, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th February.—The favourite steamer LEIPOA will ply from the Darling-street Wharf, Balmain, at 9 a.m., 10.30, and noon; calling at the Circular Quay, Sydney, at 11 a.m. and 12.30. A fine band will be in attendance. Proceeds in aid of St. Augustine's Church. Tickets, 1s 6d.
The steamer will start in the morning at 8.30, from the Reynolds street Wharf, Balmain.

ALHAMBRA Assembly Rooms, Castlereagh-street.—Dancing every evening. Splendid Band. Admission 1s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor.............................Mr. G. B. Allen.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE OPERA.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE OPERA.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE OPERA.
FIRST REPRESENTATION OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 9th February, 1874, the performance will commence with Offenbach's Comic Operatta of THE BLIND BEGGARS.
Buffles / Tuck Morgan } Two blind beggars { Mr. H. Hallam / Mr. Vernon.
And conclude with Donizetti's famous Comic Opera of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Sergeant Sulpice.............................Mr. Rainford
Corporal.............................Mr. Templeton
Tonio.............................Mr. Hallam
Hortensius.............................Mr. Vernon
Private.............................Mr. Hewitt
The Duchess.............................Miss Lambert
The Marchioness.............................Miss Howe
Guest.............................Miss Christie
Marie (the Daughter of the Regiment)............Miss ALICE MAY,
who will introduce "The Last Rose of Summer" in the celebrated Lesson Scene.
TO-NIGHT. TWO OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT. TWO OPERAS.
The Daughter of the Regiment. TO-NIGHT.
The Daughter of the Regiment. TO-NIGHT.
The Daughter of the Regiment. TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. The Blind Beggars.
TO-NIGHT. The Blind Beggars.
TO-NIGHT. The Blind Beggars.
New Scenery by Messrs. Setwright and Kinshela.
Machinery by Messrs. Renno and Sons.
New Dresses. New Properties.
Dress circle seats may be secured at Elvy and Co.'s.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.30 p.m.
JOHN BENNETT.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. W. B. GILL.
Scenic Artist........ Mr. W. J. WILSON.
SPECIAL PATRONS:
His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, the Hon. Lady ROBINSON, and Suite.
Ninth Night and increasing success of the talented and Fascinating Actress,
Mrs. F. M. BATES.
Second appearance of the Great American Delineator,
Mr. F. M. BATES.
Mrs. F. M. BATES AS ZOE!
and
Mr. F. M. BATES AS SALEM SCUDDER,
in Boucicault's Sensation Drama,
OCTOROON!
have achieved a success as gratifying as it is unprecedented.
Mr. W. J. WILSON'S New and Magnificent Scenery the theme of general admiration.
THIS EVENING, Monday, February 9th, the wonderfully successful revival of
THE OCTOROON!
Had this drama been entirely new to the public, its representation on Saturday last could not have been productive of a greater amount of enthusiasm.
Mrs. F. M. BATES is a perfect gem of a Zoe!
Mr. F. M. BATES is undoubtedly the best SALEM ever seen in the colonies.
Supported by the best dramatic company in Australia.
NOTICE.—Intending visitors are requested to secure their seats early at Mr. F. KIRBY'S (new shop), opposite Farmer and Painter's, Pitt-street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the enormous success that attended the representation of CAMILLE on Wednesday evening last, it will shortly be reproduced
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Due notice of date will be given.

THE ANNUAL EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION will be celebrated on MONDAY, the 23rd of February, by a PROCESSION, EXCURSION, and PICNIC to Ivanhoe Park, Manly Beach. The Procession will be formed on Hyde Park, near Captain Cook's pedestal, at 8 a.m. sharp, and march to the Circular Quay, headed by the Volunteer Brigade Band of twenty performers in uniform. Three favourite steamers have been engaged to convey our patrons on that occasion. The committee have arranged an excellent programme of sports for which suitable prizes will be awarded. Return tickets, 1s 6d; children under 12, 6d each. N.B.—Persons desirous of obtaining fruit-stalls for the sale of fruit, &c., can do so by applying to the committee, on Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9, at the Lighthouse Hotel.
G. W. LOGAN, Secretary.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Class for pupils and visitors, This Evening, New Oddfellows' Hall.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.
No. 10. Brigade Office, Sydney, January 23rd, 1874.
BRIGADE ORDER.
The following instructions applicable to the Head-quarter Force only are issued regarding MUSKETRY, and will be strictly adhered to by the Commandant, having become absolutely necessary through the increasing difficulty of putting the many Corps of which the Head-quarter Force is composed through the complete musketry course:—
1. Every man must go through with his corps at the time his corps is detailed for Musketry Instruction, and the musketry course must be completed—the Independent, Volley, and Skirmishing Practices being quite as important as the class firing; the only exception made will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and unable to go on, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Commandant.
2. Recruit Squads will not fire after November in each year.
3. Musketry will take precedence of all other parades.
4. The regulations as to men of the Rifle Corps going through Musketry every second year will be strictly carried out, and it is hereby notified, as there appears to be misapprehension on this head, that for the future every second year will be understood to mean "with an interval of not more than one year between the courses."
5. Officers commanding corps are requested to give their men full explanation as to the purport of these orders, and also as to the necessity which exists in the interests of the Force itself for carrying them out. By means thereof the Commandant expects the course to be got through with much greater order and regularity, and with an economy of time and labour which, taken with the early period of the year at which it is intended to commence Musketry, will ensure a complete course for the Head-quarter Corps, and also enable the services of the Musketry Instructor to be given for some time each year to the instruction of the Country Corps.
By command,
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

No. 14. Brigade Office, Sydney, 30th January, 1874.
BRIGADE ORDER.—1. With reference to Brigade Order No. 10, paragraph 2, of the 23rd instant, it is hereby directed that in future all recruits shall go through the prescribed course of Musketry Instruction, the first opportunity after being dismissed preliminary recruit drill, failing to do so Certificates of Efficiency will not be issued.
By command.
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

STAFF RIFLE CLUB.—Committee MEETING, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., Brigade Office.

2 CO.—NO DRILL TO-NIGHT. Committee meet at the Victoria Barracks, 7.45 p.m. C. A. Wilson, Capt.

2 CO.—The Musketry Course commences THIS DAY. Members requiring to go through must do so with their own company before the 21st instant. For particulars see HERALD of Saturday, the 7th. C. A. WILSON, Capt.

5 CO.—COMPANY DRILL TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30 sharp. WM. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Commanding.

NO. 6 COMPANY.—DRILL This Evening, at 7.30. Full muster requested. Special MEETING of Committee after.
J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—The Half-yearly MEETING will be held at the Brigade Office, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m. sharp. The Company Committee will meet at 7 p.m. H. J. CHISHOLM, Lieut.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS purchased by FAHEY and CO., Bridge-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. State highest price. A.B., Post Office.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS for SALE, £125 each. THOS. GARRETT, 1, Hunter-street.

V. LAND ORDERS for SALE. E. JOHNSON, 183, Pitt-street, op. City Bank. NOTICE.—Country gentlemen and others supplied at lowest CURRENT RATES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.—BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—NOTICE is hereby given, that ROBERT COOPER MURRAY, Freeholder, Stanmore Road, was this day duly elected an Alderman for the South Kingston Ward of the Borough of Petersham, in the room of Mr. David M'Call, resigned.
W. H. PIGOTT, Returning-officer.
Council-chambers, Petersham, 6th February, 1874.

ELECTORS OF FOREST LODGE WARD.—I am NOT a CANDIDATE, having retired in favour of Mr. PASSAU who can serve you disinterestedly. I will thank my friends to vote for him.
W. JONES, Cabinetmaker, Ross-street.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as ALDERMEN for the following wards in the above Borough:—
EAST WARD.—Mr. HENRY PERDRIAU, Senior.
SOUTH WARD.—Mr. JOHN BARNES.
NORTH WARD.—Mr. JAMES M'DONALD.
WALTER BEAMES, Returning Officer.
Council-chambers, Darling-street, 7th February, 1874.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.—I WILLIAM HENRY PLATT, Returning-Officer of the above Borough, give NOTICE that, at the annual Election for Aldermen and Auditors, for the said Borough, held on the 3rd day of February, 1874, the following Candidates were nominated for the office of Aldermen and Auditors respectively, namely:—
ALDERMEN:
WILLIAM DIND, Freeholder, Fitzroy-street.
THOMAS PEATE, Merchant, Kirribilli Point.
JOHN GIBSON, Builder, Gibson's-terrace, Milson's Point.
AUDITORS:
JOHN MILSOM, Freeholder, Careening Cove.
WILLIAM BULLARD, Freeholder, Milson's Point Road.

And I hereby give notice, that I have appointed MONDAY next, the 9th February instant, to be the day of Poll, and that the Polling Place will be the Council Chambers, Dind's Hotel, East St Leonards. Polling will commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and close at 3 o'clock p.m.
And I further give notice, that the undermentioned gentlemen were duly Elected AUDITORS, for the year 1874-5, namely:—William Bullard, freeholder, Milson's Point Road; John Milsom, freeholder, Careening Cove.
W. H. PLATT, Returning-Officer.
Council Chambers, 3rd February, 1874.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to the respective offices of Aldermen and Auditors, namely:—
ALDERMEN:
Annandale Ward—HENRY HUGHES, Licensed Victualler, Parramatta Road.
Sydenham Ward—HENRY MACNAMARA, Butcher, Parramatta Road.
AUDITORS:
EDWARD BAYLISS, Accountant, Cambridge-street.
JOHN DANIEL EWENS, Accountant, Cambridge-street.
W. H. PIGOTT, Returning-officer.
Council Chambers, Petersham, 7th February, 1874.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE FOREST LODGE WARD.
I take the last opportunity prior to the election of giving as concisely as possible my views on municipal matters.
I will strenuously advocate the Council meetings being held at night, to enable the ratepayers to attend and see how their aldermen vote, and their money expended.
I will advocate a permanent supply of water, the removal of yard rubbish by dust carts on the plan adopted by the city, and will see that the gutters are kept cleaner than hitherto; I am also favourable to the erection of Council Chambers, for the purpose of meetings, and where we might have a Mechanics' Institute, the above objects being conductive to the sanitary and intellectual condition of the people. I wish to inform you that, having resided on the Glebe for 26 years, and a freeholder on the Forest Lodge for 8 years, my sympathies and interests are closely identified with the progress of the Glebe Borough, and now solicit your support for the action I took in getting the incorporation of the Ward, and the laying on of that great blessing, the water. In conclusion, I may state that I object to the large expenditure on the northern end of Ross-street for improving private property, to the total neglect of the southern and most populous end. With these remarks, I confidently place myself in your hands, believing that you will do me and your own interests justice at the ballot-box.
Yours faithfully,
F. C. PASSAU.
St. John's Road.

WORKING-MEN of FOREST LODGE.—Study your interests, and do NOT vote for ELPHINSTON, who says he will get returned in spite of you.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.—NOTICE.—The following gentlemen were duly elected for this Borough on Tuesday last, 3rd February, 1874:—
AS ALDERMEN.
For Randwick Ward—JOHN WATKINS, Esq., of Aston Hall, Randwick, Freeholder.
For Coogee Ward—JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Beach-street, Coogee, Freeholder.
AS AUDITORS.
JAMES HAWKINS BUTCHART, Esq., Avoca-street, Randwick, Auctioneer.
GEORGE KISS, Esq., Avoca-street, Randwick, Auctioneer.
THOS. JAS. STUTCHBURY, Returning-officer.
Council-chambers, Randwick, 5th February, 1874.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—NOTICE.—A POLL will be taken for the election of ALDERMEN for the Upper and Lower Wards, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 3 p.m., at the following places, viz.:—For the Upper Ward, at Mrs. Barrett's house, opposite Mr. J. Steel's hay and corn store. For the Lower Ward, at the Council Chamber; and for each of the above Wards, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney.
HOSEA BENNETT, Mayor and Returning-officer.
February 3, 1874.

PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES OF ALL SECTS! read PROTESTANT STANDARD, about Foreigner Priest Garavel's Trickery—Episcopalian Synod and the "Gordian Knot"—More "Sacred Heart" Idiots—The Iron Strike—Father Byrnes at work. All agents, and 377, Pitt-street.

CALLS ON SHARES.

CORNISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING CO. (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL (the seventh) of 3d per share has this day been made, payable to Mr. SCRYMGOUR, in Bourke; or to the undersigned, in Sydney, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1874.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Secretaries.
Sydney, 171, Pitt-street, January 23, 1874.

VALE OF CLWYDD AND LITHGOW VALLEY COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited), BOWENFELS.
NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL, being the 6th Call, of ONE SHILLING (1s) per Share has been made, payable on all Contributing Shares, at the Company's Office, Bank-chambers, George and King streets, THIS DAY, February 9.
By order of the Board.
H. FAIRFAX, Manager.
Sydney, January 22, 1874.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

1000 TONS Billet WOOD for SALE—cut any lengths; weight guaranteed. SMITH'S Sawmills, Newtown.

FIREWOOD.—Riverstone Steam Saw Mills. H. C. HUMFRESS, 165, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED, a piece for the pianoforte, dedicated to Miss E. M. WOOLLEY, by ALEX. RAE. Price, 4s. ELVY and CO.

MADDOCK'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
383, GEORGE-STREET,
(nearly opposite the Royal Hotel).
This Library is supplied regularly by every Mail Steamer with the latest publications in History, Travel, Biography, Philosophy, Popular Theology, and the higher class of Fiction; also, all the leading Magazines and Reviews.
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Floral, Richly Perfumed Sachets, and Verse Cards.
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VALENTINES, Scented Sachets, POETRY CARDS, new and endless variety, VERY CHEAP.
W. H. ROYALL (late W. A. Cooke),
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CHEAP ENVELOPES.—250 good Envelopes, commercial size, 1s 3d. ROYALL, 570, George-street.

CHEAP NOTEPAPER, assorted colours, 6d per packet. ROYALL, 570, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s. 6d.; extraction, 1s.; stopping, 1s. Edwards, dentist, 235, Geo.-st., opp. Bridge-st.

A CARD.—Mr. H. AYLWARD, Solicitor, 128½, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

AUCTION MART, Pitt and Park streets, the best place to sell goods of all kinds. M. ASHER.

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, Broker, and Valuator, 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

DR. GILLMAN, late House Physician, Sydney Infirmary, previously House Physician, Melbourne Hospital, has commenced private practice at Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.
Hours of Consultation: 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

EAR and EYE DISEASES.—Dr. STREHZ, 146, Castlereagh-st. Consultations—9 to 12 and 3 to 4.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. Emanuel and Son, Dentists (diploma 1836), 173, Pitt-street, op. Punch's.

F. A. SPECK, Carver, Gilder, Picture Frame-maker. Looking Glasses regilded. 65, Market-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

M'LEAN and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, Electro, Gold, and Silver Platers, 70, York-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—The EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. J. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extractions by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

MR. PEDLEY, Dentist, established twenty years at 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London, announces his arrival in Sydney, where he adopts the MODERN principles of SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTISTRY which secured for him Royal and distinguished patronage in England.
1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, Hyde Park, is open daily, at 3, Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

TAYLOR and CO. (late James Taylor), Comb-makers, 123, Bathurst-street. Tortoiseshell bought or made up.

SYDNEY COACH-BUILDING COMPANY, 568½, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

ZIONS, Tailor and Woollen Draper.—Choice Summer Woollens to hand. 409, George-street, Sydney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONE DUST, of the finest and purest descriptions, on SALE, by HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

PERSONS, with small capital, can find good Investment for the same. A. COOPER, 19, Hunter-st.

WANTED to purchase a second-hand 4-horse or 6-horse Portable ENGINE. Soul and Son, brokers, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Sell Nails, Locks, Keys, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Glue, Saws, cheap. Smith, 36, Park-st.

WANTED, a BILLIARD LICENSE. Wright, London Tavern, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a well-bred COW, newly calved; must be perfectly quiet and tether. Yeates, Sussex-st.

WANTED known, ELECTRIC BATHS radically cure diseases and complaints of every kind. No other means, no other kind of baths, no medicine, produce the same effect. W. EVANS, 39, Market-street West.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A YOUNG LADY required as MORNING GOVERNESS for young children in a private family. Apply to Mrs. Henry Montagu, Queen's College, Darlinghurst Road.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, Junior ASSISTANT, able to dispense. Apply to H. S. Swayne, Singleton.

COMPOSITOR wanted. Apply Gordon and Gotch.

CABINETMAKERS.—A good sober HAND can have constant employment. C. Artlett, Rushcutter Bay.

CARCOAR HOSPITAL.
WANTED, for the Carcoar Hospital, a resident MEDICAL OFFICER. Particulars, as to salary, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary, or from Solomon Meyer, Esq., J.P., 604, George-street, Sydney.
James Spark, M.D., Secretary.

COWFLAT COPPER MINING CO. (Limited).—Wanted, efficient SMELTERS. Terms, six shillings per charge of 34 cwt. each, with two barrows, sharp slag added. Mates provided, and charges put into hoppers by Company. Apply to the Mining Manager, on the mine; or for further information to GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers, 5, Spring-street, Sydney.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers and Apprentices. Mrs. G. Lees, 74, Elizabeth-street North.

LAW.—Wanted, a Conveyancing CLERK. Address Lex, Mr. Edwards, stationer, Pitt-street

MACHINIST, for Underclothing; Apprentices, Improvers. Miss Allen, Comber-st., Paddington.

MACHINISTS, Tailoresses.—Wanted, first-class Machinists, also Tailoresses. 217, Lower George-street.

MANTLES.—First-class HAND wanted, to make up, on the premises. Way, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—A duly qualified MEDICAL MAN may hear of a good introduction to a country practice by applying to Edw. Row and Company.

MASTER WANTED.—Wanted, for the Ipswich Grammar School, Queensland, on or about the 1st March, 1874, a Mathematical MASTER. Candidates to state what additional branches of education they are able to teach. Salary, £250 per annum, with residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Chairman of the Trustees, on or before the 16th February, 1874.

REQUIRED, the SERVICES of a Gentleman as Resident Secretary for New South Wales, for a new Mutual Life Assurance Society. One qualified by energy and influence only need apply. Remuneration by commission. Applications, in writing (only), to be addressed Assurance, care of John Acton Dawson, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SURVEYOR'S APPRENTICE WANTED, by a gentleman, who stands high in his profession as a mathematician and general draftsman, whose personal habits are unexceptional, and who is in full practice as a licensed surveyor. The youth must be good at reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, with a taste for drawing. Besides surveying and drawing practice, he will be assisted in the study of some standard book on general engineering. He will get wages as other assistants, in proportion to his strength and willingness to be generally useful. Premium expected. Inquire of Mr. Radford, Sandford House, Glebe Road, Sydney.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Coat, Trousers, and Vest Hands. S. Friedman, 32, O'Connell-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a good MILLINER. W. A. M'Crea, 626, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Coat HANDS wanted, and Machinist (Howe's machine). Jones, 14, Bridge-st.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, a YOUTH, to learn trade. Gallagher's hairdressing saloon, 42, Erskine-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a HAND. R. J. Dunford, 33, Oxford House.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an Assistant for Manchester dept. Butler, Linney, and Cameron, 83, Oxford-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, ASSISTANTS. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

TO SAWYERS.—Wanted, a first-class SAW SHARPENER, and capable of taking the management of a saw mill. None but a first-class hand need address Saw, HERALD Office.

TO SALT GLAZE PIPE MAKERS and Potters.—Wanted a first-class MAN, in the above trade; wages £5 per week, for 8-hour days. Apply, by letter, to Mr. W. M. White, Steam Pottery Works, Tokomairiro, Otago, New Zealand.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. J. Paris, 104, Prince-street.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Mrs. Vindin, Greta, Branxton.

WANTED, 3 BOOTMAKERS. 89, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge.

WANTED, APPRENTICES—Youths for the boot-making. Tebbatt's Factory, Riley-st., W'mloo.

WANTED, person to collect orders for wool and coal. Salary and commission. 125, Regent-st., Botany Rd.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS. Apply J. Brierley, Clifton House, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a light Spring BODY-MAKER. Apply at W. Albury's, painter, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a CLERK and COLLECTOR—one well acquainted with city and suburbs. Apply to Hawkes and Co., stables, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to manage a country store; he must have a thorough knowledge of business, and produce unqualified testimonials. Address Mr. Jameson (Prince, Ogg, and Co.), by letter only, on or before the 10th instant.

WANTED, a practical SUGAR-BOILER, to take the management and reorganise the Belmore Sugar Mill at Ulmarra, Clarence River; must have a thorough knowledge of machinery. Applications, with testimonials, will be received by the undersigned till the 1st March. George Neale, South Grafton.

4 SHIPWRIGHTS and 2 BOATBUILDERS wanted, to go to Noumea; wages, £3 15s per week; free passages, and two years' work. Apply D. Calder, chief officer A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Egmont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEWOMAN, a good cook, requires a Situation as housekeeper to 1 or 2 gentlemen. 97, Crown-st.

A DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER, of great experience in all matters of mercantile accounts, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in Sydney. Testimonials from past and present employers, to be seen at HERALD Office.

A YOUNG Man, with 3 years' first-class testimonials from large Sydney mercantile house, having just returned to Sydney, seeks a SITUATION as Clerk and Bookkeeper, and, by request of his late employers, refers personally to them. Address H. W., care of J. B. North, Mort's-passage.

SITUATION wanted as COOK and Laundress in small family. Parramatta preferred. 119, Crown-st.

WAITING Engagement, good NURSE or NEEDLEWOMAN. Ollis's Registry, 49, William-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION in the country by a milliner lately from England; no objection to assist in the dressmaking; good references in Sydney. Address Miss H., Pierce, William-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GIRL wanted, to mind a baby and to be useful. Apply Goulburn-st., opp. Edward-st., South H. Rd.

THOROUGH General SERVANT wanted; must have references. Mrs. Hardwick, Booth-street, Balmain.

TWENTY BOYS wanted. Drinkwater's Iron Bedstead Factory, Cowper-st., Enmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, 2 active, intelligent BOYS. Apply Office, 199, York-street.

WANTED, a BOY. W. Saber and Sons, 502, George-street.

WANTED, respectable LAD, for office work; must write well. Wright, Heaton, and Co., 475, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply, 9 o'clock, 3, Mill-street, off Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to work in a smith's shop. London Iron Works, Phillip-street.

WANTED, 3 or 4 smart LADS. Hamilton's Soda Water Factory, 399 and 401, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. G. Wells, 601, George-street.

WANTED, strong BOY, used to blacksmith's shop. Apply Pollard, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a young LAD, to make himself useful. W. Cary, 820, George-street.

WANTED, an active industrious LAD. Williams and Bennett, 294, George-street.

WANTED, BOY, about 14, accustomed to horses. Apply to J. Evens, stables, 156, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an Errand BOY. 434, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver parcels and to be generally useful. Apply 9 o'clock, 484, George-st.

WANTED, a CABIN BOY, for the steamer Tasmania. Apply, Tuesday morning, I. S. N. Co.'s Wf.

WANTED, a smart BOY, and respectable Nurse Girl. T. Johnson, 3 and 5, George-st. Markets.

WANTED, a young GIRL, for general housework. After 9 o'clock, 486, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 13 or 14, to be useful. 164, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 13 or 14 years. Apply No. 2, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL to assist in housework. 49, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, about 16. Mrs. Dunford, Oxford-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14 to assist in housework. 546, George-street, op. Town Hall.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; personal ref. indispensable; good wages. 125, Regent-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Must wash and iron well. Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, 2 Female Servants for a station, also Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids. Glue's Agency.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT; one from the country. Antrim House, Burton-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 395, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good General Servants; small families; good wages. Mrs. Whitebread, 186, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mr. Webster, Burwood Hotel, Clarence and Margaret streets.

WANTED, an active Girl as General SERVANT. Clifton House, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs. James, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. For address apply Miss Verey, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, also Nursegirl. No. 1, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Barker, corner of Piper & Ocean sts., Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. George Solomon, Blue's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Taylor, Balmain Saw Mills.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS. Apply 11 o'clock, Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

WANTED, a smart WAITRESS. Town Hall Dining Rooms, 479, George-street.

WANTED, a good COOK, male or female. Apply Wangenheim's Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at the Dove Inn, Erskine and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK; also a WAITRESS. Crown Dining Rooms, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good working HOUSEKEEPER. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, must understand her duties. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, for the Royal Hotel, a Kitchen MAID; must be a good vegetable cook.

WANTED, respectable young PERSON, for confectioner's shop, and useful; refs. 454, George-st.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress; references required. Mrs. Windeyer, Victoria-ter., Victoria-st.

WETNURSE wanted, to take baby home. Mrs. Campbell, 315, George-street.

WETNURSE wanted; milk recent. Apply 119, Darlinghurst Road, corner Macleay-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to the clothing business. Apply 97, King-street.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER and WAITRESS; also, good Kitchenman. 211, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 5 Married Couples, 4 Farming Men, 2 Milkmen, 50 Female Servants. Glue's Agency.

WANTED, two smart and competent WAITERS. Highest wages. Dining Hall, Sydney Exchange.

WANTED, a generally useful MAN. Wages, 25s. 320, George-street.

WANTED, a smart young MAN. Apply 192, Pitt-street, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED, respectable Married Couple—wife C. and L.; wages good. Ollis, Registry, 49, William-st.

WANTED, a good HAMMERMAN. Apply to John Murphy, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a Man, as BOOTS, &c. Hotel de France, King and George streets.

WANTED, a strong, handy, young Man, as PORTER. 25, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong young MAN, used to the hay and corn business. R. Tinsley, Haymarket.

WANTED, six MEN, to split billet wood. W. Stimson, Fairfield Railway Station.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; also, a WAITRESS, with recommendations. Apply at the Oxford Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to take CHILD two years old; Balmain preferred; terms, moderate. Apply, by letter, C. B., Post-office, Balmain.

WANTED, for a small family, a respectable General SERVANT; good wages given, and references required. 5, Prince Alfred-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a Gentleman, ten minutes from Post Office. Mr. M'Carthy, Hunter-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Lodge's, 209, Macquarie-street North. Baths.

A FRONT ROOM to LET, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 92, Market-street.

APARTMENTS, families or gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, St. Kilda House, W'lm'lo-street, near the Domain.

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TO LET, a ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished; rent moderate. Apply 261, Brougham-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Furnished BEDROOM, for two friends, partial board if required. 92, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

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